THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

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GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James' Chron.
Lond. Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
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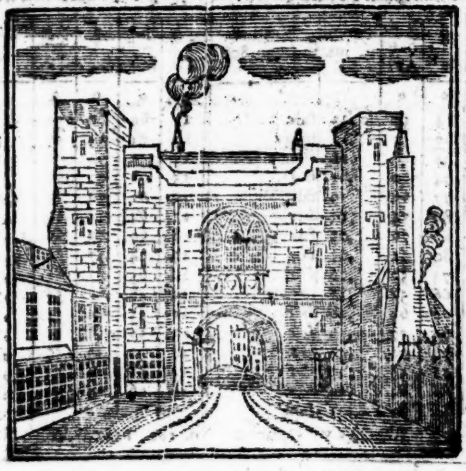

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Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of the CHURCH of SYDLING ST. NICHOLAS, in DORSETSHIRE, and the LADIES CHARITY SCHOOL at HIGHGATE; and with an ANTIQUE KEY, &c. from LOWESTOFF, in SUFFOLK.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Meteorological Table for Auguſt, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1800
July	°	°	°		
27	60	74	56	30,12	fair
28	57	69	55	,12	foggy
29	56	68	56	,16	cloudy
30	58	74	60	,21	fair
31	63	77	66	,19	fair
Aug. 1	66	84	74	,15	fair
2	69	87	76	,05	fair
3	69	80	72	,02	fair
4	68	74	57	,06	fair
5	60	66	55	,28	cloudy
6	56	72	65	,30	fair
7	59	69	57	,29	fair
8	60	70	60	,38	fair
9	61	72	59	,30	fair
10	66	81	64	,24	fair
11	68	86	69	,01	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1800.
Aug.	°	°	°		
12	69	80	59	,10	fair
13	61	74	57	,21	fair
14	59	74	66	,18	fair
15	68	83	67	,15	fair
16	62	76	59	,25	fair
17	64	85	69	,10	fair
18	69	80	66	,14	fair
19	64	77	64	29,90	fair, thund. m.
20	65	77	66	,75	fair, thund. nt.
21	58	67	58	,70	fair
22	55	64	53	,70	fair
23	56	56	51	,71	ſhowery
24	52	55	50	,74	rain
25	51	64	55	,78	ſhowery
26	56	64	54	,88	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	Thermom. 2.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in July, 1800.
1	S	30,16	60	59	14 4.4	ſun, fog at night
2	NW	12	58	58	.9	cloudy
3	W	29,86	57	57	3.5	fine day
4	SW	82	62	60	4.9	ſlight ſhowers
5	W	83	61	59	5.5	gloomy, and unpleaſant
6	W	84	62	61	.3	ſun and pleaſant
7	S	75	64	63	.4	ſhowers
8	W	80	65	64	.4	heavy ſhower
9	W	95	60	58	.5	fine day, rain at night
10	W	30,10	58	57	.6	very fine
11	SW	0	59	58	.6	ſlight ſhower
12	W	15	56	56	.8	a little rain
13	NW	16	58	57	.7	a few drops of rain
14	S	11	62	60	.5	black clouds
15	SW	18	62	63	.4	gloomy, miſty rain
16	S	0	62	62	.3	gloomy, miſty rain
17	W	22	62	63	4.6	gloomy
18	NW	25	60	61	5.3	gloomy
19	NW	25	58	59	.4	gloomy
20	NW	8	57	59	.4	gloomy
21	NW	10	60	60	.5	ſun
22	NW	10	61	62	4.8	gloomy A. M. ſun P. M.
23	W	26	66	66	5.1	ſun and clear
24	SW	34	66	67	.1	ſun and clear
25	S	38	67	65	.8	ardent ſun, no clouds
26	E	23	68	66	.7	ardent ſun
27	SE	18	67	66	6.0	ardent ſun, white clouds
28	NW	13	63	64	5.0	a few drops of rain
29	W	18	64	65	4.5	overcaſt A. M. ſun P. M.
30	W	17	65	65	5.1	ardent ſun
31	SE	13	66	64	.2	ardent ſun

July 14. Some obſervations made upon the road from Manchester to Liverpool. A few fields of the hay-graſs yet uncut. The crops upon the high lands heavy, the quality good. The harveſt favourable. The hay in the ſtacks of green colour and fine flavour. Wheat, barley, and oats, in full ear. Potatoe crops, with ſome exceptions, luxuriant.—15. The air ſo ſtagnant, that although the thermometer ſtood but at 62°, yet every body complains of languor.—20. Gathered the firſt ripe gooſeberries.—24.

Privet

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For AUGUST, 1800.

CHEDDER MEETING, JULY, 1800.

CHEDDER CLIFFS, where the hand of Nature has drawn a copy of the ſtupendous ſcenes of Swiſſerland, are become the theatre of an act of beneficence, which has civilized the inhabitants, and reſtored the pure manners of unadulterated ſimplicity, ſuch as diſtinguiſhed the hardy peaſants of the Alps before their innocence was withered by the blaſt of French barbarity.

The 24th of July witneſſed the annual meeting of the Societies eſtabliſhed at Chedder by the Miſs Mores; the Sunday-ſchools, and the new inſtitution for the benefit of women. Thoſe amiable and exemplary diſpenſers of the bleſſings of Heaven, who ſeem deſtined to reform the manners of their country, and whoſe very look is active benevolence, can be deſcribed only by that magnificent alluſion to creative genius, which repreſents the immortal Peter in the middle of a landſcape, diſplaying before him the moſt diſguſting objects of a barren wilderneſs, and behind him the animated traces of a luxuriant cultivation. The children of the inhabitants of this village were, a few years ago, as rugged as the rocks which they climbed. They ſeemed to be ſent into the world only to prove the miſeries of nature, and to act in oppoſition to the duties of morality, which they had never learned. By the inſtitution of the Miſs Mores they are inſtructed in religious knowledge, and are become patterns of regularity and ſobriety of manners, without being deprived of that manly ſenſe of Britiſh independence, which is beſt inculcated and ſecured by conformity to the liberal reſtraints of civil ſociety, and by a willing ſubmiſſion to the laws of their country. Several hundred children of both ſexes appeared in clean and decent attire in the buildings appropriated to the Sunday-ſchools.

The advantages reſulting to the induſtrious poor from Benefit Societies are proved by their univerſal adoption, and by the attention of the Legiſlature to their ſecurity. But theſe laudable inſtitutions had

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Privet flowers.—25. The thermometer 71° at eleven A. M. in the ſhade, Northern aſpect; at 12, roſe to 72°, and before one to 73°. Put another thermometer into the middle of a thick privet edge, and Southern aſpect, and in 15 minutes it roſe to 77°; whilſt another thermometer, a foot below the ſurface of the earth, ſtood at 65°. Another thermometer, expoſed to the rays of the ſun, and Southern aſpect, in a few minutes roſe to 128°; whilſt a fifth thermometer, expoſed to the rays of the ſun, in a Northern aſpect, ſtood at 80°.

At the end of the month, the ground is ſtrewed with leaves fallen from trees as if Autumn. The trees have actually perithed. The hay harveſt nearly completed; and, although never a more favourable ſeaſon for making hay, and of ſuperior quality, more fires have taken fire than ever remembered, owing to the early ſeaſon when the graſs was cut, its great ſucculence, the continual honey dews, and the gloominefs of the atmoſphere; which cauſes united required more time than uſual to mature the hay; but the general gloom, which ſeemed to forebode ruin, cauſed alarm; and, therefore, at too early a ſtage was put together, and the conſequences were as above ſtated. Whereas the leſs the ſun, provided other circumſtances are favourable, the better the quality of the hay.——Fall of rain this month 0.10 inches. Evaporation 3.5 inches.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

been

been hitherto confined to one ſex. The Miſs Mores have eſtabliſhed a *Female Society* on ſimilar principles, and endowed it, by contributions which they promoted, with ſuch a fund as muſt inſure its permanency. By means of *ſix-pence* a month, each member becomes entitled to proviſion in ſickneſs and infirmity, and with other ſpecified aſſiſtance. Theſe privileges can be forfeited only by a neglect of religious duties, or an habitual violation of morality. It will be eaſily conceived, that the number of members is faſt increaſing, and that examples of decency in conduct are becoming more and more frequent. This was likewiſe the annual meeting of that Society.

At one o'clock the village was filled with a great concourſe of the neighbouring Clergy and other reſpectable characters, who came to witneſs ſo intereſting a ſolemnity. After being elegantly entertained with a cold dinner by the Miſs Mores in the ſchool-houſe, they joined the proceſſion of women and children to Chedder church, where a ſermon was preached on the occaſion by Sir Abraham Elton.

The charge of a ſelf-intereſt, to which all other conſiderations are ſacrificed, is often laid to the Clergy of the Eſtabliſhment by an illiberal jealouſy. From this charge the preacher of that day muſt be totally exempted. Poſſeſſed of an affluent fortune, having reſigned his preferment in the Church, Sir Abraham Elton dedicates his abilities, with the moſt diſintereſted independence, as a clergyman, as a magiſtrate, as a ſcholar, and as a ſocial character, to the benefit of the publick. On this day he preached a ſermon, which rivetted the attention, excited the admiration, and awakened the ſenſibilities, of a crouded audience. For ſtrength of conception, brilliancy of alluſion, elegance of language, and irreſiſtible method of inculcating the rational principles of vital Chriſtianity, we have never heard a finer diſcourſe. He forcibly diſplayed the advantages of claſſical learning, and the dangers of enthuſiaſm, in the character of a preacher of the Goſpel of truth and peace. Could our Eſtabliſhment afford a general ſupply of ſuch preachers as Sir A. E. the meeting-houſes of Methodiſts would ſoon be changed into chapels of eaſe to the mother-churches, which would become too ſmall for their congregations.

On their return from church, the ſchool children and the members of the Female Society were again entertained by their kind benefactreſſes. To the latter, Miſs Martha More addreſſed an encouraging and affecting ſpeech, in which ſhe proved the political as well as the civil and moral advantages of the inſtitution. Their property in a fund of nearly 200l. excluſive of their ſubſcriptions, ſtrongly attaches them to the place of their habitation. Two inſtances of habitual immorality were puniſhed with expulſion from the Society; and three young women, who had married with a blameleſs character, received each a Bible, 5s. and a pair of ſtockings, the preſent and the workmanſhip of the Miſs Mores. Similar inſtitutions, in conſequence of the happy effects of this prototype*, are already adopted in other places; and the founders of theſe will have (and may they long enjoy!) the ſatisfaction of having effected a great reform in the manners and civilization, and increaſed the comforts, of their country.

The occaſion of this day exhibited a ſcene which Peter Pindar himſelf might have viewed with complacency, which might have drawn from him a recantation of his ſatire on Miſs Hannah More; and ſuch a beautiful Ode to Beneficence as would have ſoftened the reſentment of the ſevere author of the Baviad.

* Thoſe who have travelled in France will recollect *la Roſière de Salenci*, where a crown of roſes, and more ſubſtantial preſents, were given to the moſt meritorious young woman in the village.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 2.

As the reſidence of the Clergy upon their livings is of the utmoſt importance to Religion, I cannot but feel a peculiar pleaſure in the reflexion, that many an heedleſs inattentive prieſt will be compelled, by the ſteps which are now taking by an unprincipled informer, to viſit his pariſhioners more than once in a year. Thoſe gentlemen who live in London, and have ſmall benefices in the city, who, though they do not live in their parithes, yet do their duty regularly and conſcientiouſly, are certainly ſevere ſufferers by the proſecutions which are now commencing againſt them*. It is to be hoped that, at the next meeting of parliament, their caſe will be taken into immediate conſideration, and ſome alteration be made in the law which puniſhes non-reſidence with indiſcriminate ſeverity. But what apology can be made for thoſe clergymen who, in the nervous language of the Biſhop of Rocheſter, "are to be found in every ſeaſon of the year, and at every hour of the day, in circles of diſſipation?" who tell us gravely that they are ſtudying men inſtead of books; who, conſidering their livings as annual incomes, without any perſonal duty annexed to them, ſink their clerical character into that of a faſhionable trifler, and degrade that holy function to which they were ſolemnly ordained by their biſhop? On ſuch men the law ought to be inflicted with the utmoſt ſeverity, as by their miſconduct a door has been opened to a ſet of ignorant hot-headed zealots, who have gone about leading captive ſilly women, and poiſoning the minds of the multitude with their noxious principles. I know not a more valuable character than that of a clergyman, who, like a ſhepherd, lives in the midſt of his flock; who watches like a parent over the morals of his people; who ſeaſons the minds of the young and old with wholeſome inſtruction, and, by adapting his arguments to their ſeveral capacities, ſmooths the path to eternity. Such characters reflect a peculiar luſtre on ſociety. May their number daily increaſe! I am an old-faſhioned clergyman, and am ſorry to ſee many of my brethren more anxious to diſtinguiſh themſelves at the card-table than in their profeſſion. Such is the depravity of the times, that a clergyman who excels in games of chance, and who is what the world calls a *bon vivant*, is more likely to meet with preferment from a luxurious age, than the man who divides his time between his duty and his ſtudy, who preſerves an even uniform courſe of action, and who feels an inward ſatisfaction in conſoling the mind when depreſſed by the hand of affliction, and imparting to it the ſalutary comforts of Religion. If ſuch men loſe their reward in this world, they will be amply compenſated for every virtuous ſtruggle by the Supreme Arbiter of their deſtiny at that important period when the honours, riches, and pleaſures of this world ſhall be leſs than nothing, and vanity.

Yours, &c. Clericus.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 15.

I WAS a ſubſcriber to the ſuperb publication, which has lately been completed, of Holbein's Portraits; a work which does credit, not only to thoſe who have been peculiarly engaged in it, but to the age and to the country in which it has been produced. It has been generally underſtood (for I will not preſume to offer my thanks for his Majeſty's gracious permiſſion that

* The popular opinion very abſurdly includes all *non-reſident* clergymen among thoſe who *neglect their duty*. So far is this from being always the caſe, that the firſt gentleman proſecuted in London proved that he never was once abſent from his church, Sundays or prayer-days, and performed all the duty himſelf. His offence was, that he reſided *out* of the pariſh; and if he does ſo ten yards, it is as much againſt the act of Henry VIII. as if he were diſtant ten miles.

the

the portraits might be publiſhed) that we are indebted to three perſons for this grand addition to the Engliſh cabinet: to Mr. Chamberlaine, as the inſtrument of diſcloſing them; to Mr. Lodge, as the author of the Lives; and to Mr. Bartolozzi, as the engraver of the Portraits. I received, however, the other day, from my bookſeller two ſeveral publications relative to the work in queſtion, which, he tells me, ought to be bound up with it; the one by Mr. Chamberlaine, conveying an alphabetical liſt of the portraits, which I could eaſily have made myſelf; the other by Mr. Lodge, with a correction of errors and two chronological catalogues, which, perhaps, might have coſt me ſomewhat more trouble. Neither of theſe *feuilles volantes* appear to me to be of much uſe; but a conſideration of ſome importance ariſes from an ambiguous expreſſion in the leaf which bears Mr. Chamberlaine's name:

"The readers of the biographical ſketches which accompany this work will readily ſee the propriety of having employed Edmund Lodge, eſq. Lancaſter herald, in *drawing up* theſe tracts."

Theſe words immediately follow an acknowledgement in general terms to certain ingenious perſons for their aſſiſtance during the progreſs of the work; and the fair inference is, that thoſe gentlemen furniſhed the matter, and that Mr. Lodge arranged that matter; for the odd phraſe "drawing-up" can, in my conception, have no other meaning. Mr. Lodge, on the other hand, in the ſheet which he has publiſhed, ſtyles himſelf "author of the Biographical Tracts."

Now, Mr. Urban, the ſubſcribers to the great and expenſive work in queſtion certainly have a right to require a diſtinct and unequivocal anſwer to the queſtion, Who was the author, ſtrictly ſpeaking, of the biographical part of it? And the anſwer cannot be conveyed through any better medium than the Gentleman's Magazine, which is, in truth, the proper place of record for detached facts of literary hiſtory. I hope, therefore, that either Mr. Lodge or Mr. Chamberlaine will condeſcend, through that reſpectable channel, to ſatisfy the publick as to that point; and that they will excuſe me for having made an enquiry in which idle curioſity has no ſhare. J. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Stamford, Aug.* 10.

REVOLUTIONS happen in the Republick of Letters as well as in bodies politic; Robert Burton has been delivered from obſcurity*, into which for the moſt part he had fallen, by the "Illuſtrations of Sterne" by Dr. Ferriar; and Mr. Dunſter, by his ingenious "Letter on Milton," has redeemed from oblivion the once-admired Joſhua Sylveſter. That Milton was an attentive reader of Sylveſter's Du Bartas, few, who have read Mr. Dunſter's Letter, can doubt. But my buſineſs is not with Milton.

While the ſubject is yet *on the carpet*, I requeſt a ſmall portion of your Magazine, to enquire when the various editions of Sylveſter's Du Bartas were printed. The copy which I poſſeſs is the curiouſly-printed one (4to, dated 1613), of which Mr. Dunſter has given ſo particular an account in his Letter on Milton, p. 51. In this, "The Hiſtory of Judith" (which was tranſlated by Thomas Hudſon) appears, from (Lownes) the printer's Preface, to be the ſecond edition; the "Lachrymæ Lachrymarum, or, the Spirit of Tears diſtilled," &c. is expreſſly called the third edition; and "Du Bartas his divine Weekes and Workes," which are printed at

* It is a little ſingular that almoſt at the ſame inſtant of time the works of Robert Burton ſhou'd have been re-publiſhed by the London bookſellers; and an excellent account of him, with a good portrait, introduced by the Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire in his lately-publiſhed volume (ſee p. 663), under the townſhip of Segrave, where Robert Burton was for ſome years rector. EDIT.

the

the beginning of the volume, are ſaid, in the title-page, to be *now fourthly corrected and augmented.* Mr. Dunſter has not noticed this, although the ſame edition was before him, but ſays, he has no doubt but this is the ſecond edition. I have not the folio, 1621, "which was printed," ſays Wood *, "after his death, with his portrait laureated." In the third page of my copy is a portrait of *Du Bartas laureated*; which, it has ſtruck me, might be a miſtake of Wood for Joſhua Sylveſter.

I can find no farther account either of Hudſon, the tranſlator of Judith, or his works, but that extracts from his poems are to be found in England's Parnaſſus, 1600. Drummond, of Hawthornden, commends the tranſlation of Judith as excellent, ſuppoſing it the work of Sylveſter. The conjecture of Mr. Dunſter (note, p. 84), that Robert Young ſucceeded Lownes is juſt. At the end of "The Teſtament of the Twelve Patriarchs, the Sons of Jacob: by Rob. Groſthead, ſometime Biſhop of Lincolne," 1638, is Lownes's ſign of the ſtar, with his initials on each ſide, H. L. (Humphrey Lownes); and in the title it is ſaid to be "printed at London, by R. Y. [Rob. Young] for the Companie of Stationers." This may poſſibly be the reaſon why ſo few books of conſequence, as Mr. Dunſter has obſerved, iſſued from the Bread-ſtreet-hill preſs; as Lownes as well as his predeceſſor might have been employed *chiefly* to print for that body. I am inclined to think that the ſign (which Mr. D. mentions in a note, p. 84) of Young's houſe, the deſign of which is, two hands holding an anchor with a ſnake twined round it, was a favourite ſymbol at that time with printers in partnerſhip; for, in a very ſcarce old book in my poſſeſſion, the title of which for its ſingularity I will cite at full below†, is exactly the ſame device at the end, which was the ſign of John Caldock and Henry Bynneman.

That Sylveſter was an admired writer in his time we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe. Wood ſays, he was called "the ſilver-tongued Sylveſter;" and Phillips, the nephew of Milton, obſerves, that his tranſlation of Du Bartas "has ever had many great admirers among us." (Theatr. Poetar p. 277, ed. 1800.) This may alſo be proved by the many teſtimonials, which have more than the uſual merit of ſuch productions, prefixed to his works. So low were the works of this once-celebrated writer eſteemed, that Mr. Dunſter gave but 3s. for his copy in folio, "a little worm-eaten indeed, and *caret titulo*;" and mine coſt me but 5s. and it is perfect and in good condition. I ſhall think myſelf obliged by any information on this ſubject. O. G. Gilchrist.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 5.

IT has been a faſhion with moſt of the Whiggiſh and democratic writers to abuſe the whole of the royal Houſe of *Stuart*. I will not pretend to vindicate *all* the actions of that family, as they (like others) were ſubject to the failings and infirmities of human nature; and in a feeling mind the misfortunes of ſeveral of them muſt excite commiſeration. The only remaining deſcendant of the name now living has lately had *his* ſhare of misfortune alſo, and has been aſſiſted ſince by the munificence of our Sovereign, much to his honour (ſee p. 688). But, admitting that the family might be faulty, yet ſome of them were inſtruments (under Providence) of accompliſhing deſirable events. James Stuart, the ſixth of that name, King of Scot-

* Athæn. Oxon. vol. I. p. 594. ed. 1721.

† "A courtlie Controverſie of Cupid's Cantels; containing five tragicall Hiſtoryes, by 3 Gentlemen and a Gentlewomen. Tranſlated out of French by Henry Wotton, and dedicated to the Lady Dacre of the South. At London imprinted by John Colldock and Henry Bynneman, 1578." See Herbert's Ames, p. 982.

land,

land, united in his perſon the ſovereignty of two near kingdoms, which for a long period before were at invariable enmity; and his great grand-daughter, Queen Anne, completed the connexion by a concluſive *Union* and incorporation in 1707, to the mutual benefit of both. At the preſent time too, a noble gentleman of the name of *Stewart* (equally conſpicuous in the ſenate and the field) has been an active inſtrument, in conjunction with other patriots, in promoting and bringing to effect a complete *Union* between Great Britain and Ireland, to his great honour, and, I hope, to the advantage of *all the three* kingdoms.

I cannot forbear thinking that the ſymbols and motto of the Order of St. Patrick (inſtituted in 1783) had a tendency to the Union, now nearly completed. The field and the colour of the croſs are the ſame as that of St. George, but it is diſpoſed ſaltire-ways; and ſo far it reſembles that of St. Andrew. It is ſurmounted by a trefoil, or *ſhamrock*, charged with *three crowns*: and the motto, *quis ſeperabit?* has alſo a ſtrong alluſion.

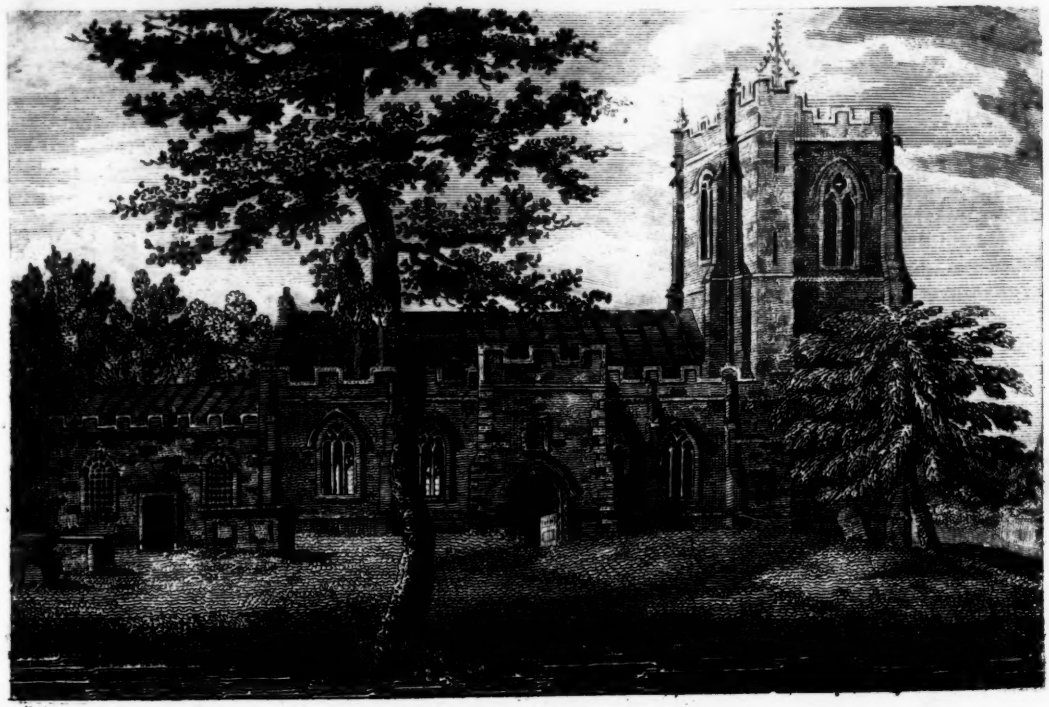
Would it not be proper to alter the name of the Order of the Bath, and call it *the Order of the Union?* The badge and motto are very ſuitable; and with the addition of a ſhamrock attached to the ſceptre along with the roſe and thiſtle, it would be complete, eſpecially if the three crowns were formed more like the imperial crown, and ſurmounted by a croſs inſtead of the fleur-de-lis; and it might be uſeful to enlarge the number of the knights to, perhaps, 12 more. As the plan of the Union is not only to connect Great Britain and Ireland more cloſely, but alſo to cauſe Ireland to be more at *unity in itſelf*; and as at preſent our national and royal cockade conſiſts of three colours, red, white, and blue, taken from the flags of St. George and St. Andrew, would it not be right in future to add the colours borne by the adverſe parties in Ireland (orange and green) to them? And, with reſpect to the royal titles and arms, would it not be proper to omit *France*, and ſtyle the king, "Sovereign of the *united* kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies?" &c. &c. And the royal arms in future might be marſhalled in ſix grand quarterings: 1. England; 2. Scotland; 3. Ireland; 4. Eaſt-Indies (an elephant); 5. Weſt-Indies (an aligator); 6. the uſual arms of Brunſwick, &c. &c.; which by no means ſhould be omitted, as a part of *them*, the white horſe, was borne by Hengiſt, a chief of our Saxon anceſtors, as his enſign, more than 1300 years ago, in this Iſland. I think there has always been an error in colouring the field of the Iriſh arms blue; for the flags I have formerly ſeen there, with the golden harp and crown, were always *green* in the field; and ſhould it not be ſo in the king's arms too?

To conclude; my wiſh is, that Proteſtants and Romaniſts in Ireland may mutually forgive and forget what is paſt; and that they and South Britons, North Britons, and Cambro Britons, all together *united*, may form a chain which will not eaſily be broken; for, "behold how good and pleaſant a thing it is, BRETHREN, to dwell together in UNITY." G.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 24.

DOES not the ſecond, third, and fourth ſcene of the ſecond piece of tapeſtry in the Painted Chamber, p. 424, repreſent the carrying off Helen by Paris, and introducing her to his father at Troy? Your correſpondent ſhould give you the names inſcribed in ſcrolls and ſquares among the figures, and the lines at the bottom of the tapeſtry, which perhaps might be taken from ſome legendary hiſtory of the ſiege of Troy. P. Q.

Gent. Mag. Augt. 1801. Pl. 1. p. 98.



Sydling. St. Nicholas.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 29.

THE annexed is a North view *(Plate I.)* from an original drawing, of the church of Sydling St. Nicholas, in Dorſetſhire, being dedicated to that ſaint. It is a very handſome ſpecimen of our early church architecture, and is built of a moſt durable quarry-ſtone of the country. It has an embattled tower of conſiderable height, containing a good peal of bells, and is covered, as are the body and chancel, with lead. The inſide is remarkably neat and well proportioned, and has a large ſide aile. In the chancel are ſeveral handſome mural monuments of the family of Sir John Smith, bart. as well as one or two old ſtone ones, and very antient grave-ſtones in the body of the church. N.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY VII.

IN conſequence of the intelligence which his Majeſty had received, the moſt active preparations were made for being ready to meet the alarming exigencies of the times: and a very few weeks manifeſted that there were the fulleſt grounds for the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions; for it was not only in Scotland that preparations were making for rebellion, but the partizans of the Pretender were active in different parts of this kingdom; and the Tories, being deeply chagrined at their total excluſion from all places of truſt and confidence, too readily entered into their views; ſo that the Jacobites aſſured the Pretender that, if he would but make his appearance in Great Britain, all ranks of people would immediately join him, and further his deſigns on the Crown. Embracing this favourable report of the prejudices of the people, he applied to the French king, who ſecretly wiſhing to place the Chevalier on the throne of theſe kingdoms, promiſed his aſſiſtance, and actually commenced the equipment of a ſmall ſquadron to further his deſigns; and Orford and Bolingbroke, being attainted of high treaſon, and ſeeing all hopes of a reconciliation cut off, gave into the views of moſt of the Tories, and correſponded with them on this dangerous and fatal ſubject. But that indefatigable ſtateſman and intrepid ſoldier, the Earl of Stair, being at this time ambaſſador at the French Court, diſcovered all their deſigns, and early apprized his ſovereign of the machinations of his enemies in that country.

Though the death of Louis XIV. which happened on the 1ſt of September, in a great meaſure thwarted, if not fruſtrated, the deſigns of the Pretender; yet, as his party had then publicly embarked in his cauſe, they could not recede; and therefore the Earl of Mar aſſembled the clans in the Highlands, and being joined by the Marquiſes of Huntley, Tullibardine, &c. proclaimed the Pretender at Caſtletown on the 6th of September. Several of the diſaffected noblemen were confined in Edinburgh caſtle; and the Duke of Argyle was ſent into Scotland as commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces. And in England ſeveral of the members of the Houſe of Commons, *viz.* Sir William Wyndham, Meſſrs. Anſtis, Harvey, &c. were taken into cuſtody; but Mr. Foſter, included in the number of thoſe who were to have been ſecured, by ſome means evaded their purſuit, and aſſembled a body of men in Northumberland. Conſiderable endeavours were alſo made in the Weſtern counties in favour of the Pretender; but the vigilance of the Government baffled all their deſigns; though in the Northern counties his abettors conſiderably increaſed: and in October the Earl of Derwentwater and Mr. Foſter, having taken the field with a body of troops, proclaimed the Pretender at Alnwick, Warkworth, &c. and intended to have taken poſſeſſion of Newcaſtle,

Newcaſtle, but were prevented by the activity of Gen Carpenter.

The earls of Wintoun, Carnwath, Nithſdale, &c. having now joined the confederacy, the Earl of Mar found himſelf at the head of upwards of 10,000 men well equipped, and propoſed attacking Gen Carpenter, and marching direct into England; but the propoſition of attacking the General being over-ruled, a detachment of them entered England by the Weſtern border, and advanced to Preſton, where they were attacked by Gen. Willis, having ſix regiments of horſe and one battalion of foot; but the rebels having fortified the town, the king's troops were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. But Gen. Carpenter arriving on the following day, the rebels were compelled to lay down their arms, and ſurrender at diſcretion. Some of the officers, who had ſerved in the king's army, were tried as deſerters, and immediately executed; the remainder were ſent to London, and the common men impriſoned at Cheſter and Liverpool.

The Earl of Mar having retired to Perth, was now advanced to Dumblaine, intending to penetrate into England; but being there met by the Duke of Argyle, who had only about 3500 men, whilſt the earl's army conſiſted of nearly 9000, a battle enſued, on the very ſame day that the rebels ſurrendered at Preſton, which, after being hotly conteſted, terminated in the reciprocal defeat of the left wing of both armies, with a ſlaughter of nearly 500 men on each ſide. The duke then retired to Stirling, and the rebels to Ardoch. About the ſame time Inverneſs was ſecured for the king by Simon Fraſer Lord Lovat, and was a moſt ſenſible loſs to the rebels, who now found that their men were continually deſerting to the king's troops, or retiring to their homes in the Highlands.

Deſperate as the Pretender's cauſe now was in Scotland, and from the attempt of the Duke of Ormond, who viſited the Weſtern coaſt of England to ſound the diſpoſitions of the people, it was manifeſt that it was nothing better there; yet, as the Chevalier had been aſſured that his preſence alone was wanted to cauſe a general riſing of the people in his behalf, he determined on immediately paying a viſit to the Northern parts of the kingdom. Travelling in diſguiſe through France, he embarked in a ſmall veſſel at Dunkirk, attended by the Marquis of Tinmouth and five other gentlemen. On the 22d of December, he landed at Peterhead, and ſoon had an interview with the Earl of Mar, &c. at Fellerooſe. Being ſolemnly proclaimed king, he publiſhed a declaration, which was ſoon followed by ſix proclamations, diſcloſing his views, and enforcing the obedience of his ſubjects. He next reviewed his army at Perth, and fixed on the 23d day of January for his coronation.

The king's army having been reinforced by the Dutch auxiliaries, the Duke of Argyle had made conſiderable advances towards Perth; and, having poſſeſſed himſelf of ſeveral places in its environs, and thereby in a great meaſure cut off the Earl of Mar's communications, the Pretender judged it moſt prudent to evacuate Perth, and retire to Dundee. Being cloſely purſued, he embarked at Montroſe, together with the earls of Mar and Melfort, Lord Drummond, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction; and in five days arrived in ſafety at Graveline. Gen. Gordon, being left in command of the rebels, retired with a number of the principal perſons to Aberdeen, and, embarking in three veſſels, made good their retreat to France.

The earls of Derwentwater, Carnwath, Nithſdale, and Wintoun, with the lords Kenmuir, Nairn, and Widdrington, were impeached of high treaſon, and pleaded guilty, except the Earl of Wintoun, who petitioned for a longer time before trial; which being

granted, the others received ſentence of death. Though the ſtrongeſt intereſt and ſolicitations were made in behalf of the condemned lords, the council reſolved that ſentence ſhould be executed upon them. Nithſdale having made his eſcape, Derwentwater and Kenmuir were beheaded on Towerhill on the 24th of February. Foſter alſo made his eſcape, but upwards of 20 of the rebels were executed at Preſton, &c. four or five at Tyburn, and the majority of the remainder petitioned for tranſportation; which lenity was extended to many, though ſeveral died in confinement through the inclemency of the weather, &c.

Thus ended the rebellion, which perhaps never promiſed any thing but deſtruction to its abettors, and which probably was more inſtigated by his Majeſty's improvident and unlimited patronage of the Whig party than to any deſire to favour the deſigns of the Pretender, at leaſt as it reſpects England. Though much as the lapſe of time has proved the Union to have been favourable to the beſt intereſts of Scotland, yet the inhabitants of that kingdom were at that time exceedingly embittered by that meaſure, and were determined, if poſſible, either to change the government of the realm, or to throw off their allegiance to England. But Providence, in his goodneſs and wiſdom, fruſtrated the deſigns of the enemies of theſe kingdoms, and thereby entailed on their poſterity the manifold bleſſings which their anceſtors thruſt from themſelves.

T. Mot, F.S.M.

Mr. Urban, *July* 7.

THE famous controverſy between Dr. Sturges, and Mr. Milner, both of Wincheſter *, appears now to have riſen to a height that has attracted the attention of the publick in an eminent degree. Mr. M. defends the great religious characters of antiquity for their holineſs of manners, their charity, and their profeſſions of a ſingle and a chaſte life. Dr. S. laughs at antient cuſtoms, and thinks "a monaſtic day" a grievous trouble, however he may approve of the old ſaying, "charity begins at home;" and that ſelf-denials are mighty fooliſh. Mr. M. in animated ſcenes raiſes our minds to adore the architectural beauties of Wincheſter cathedral, and other public edifices, which, while they ſtand before us unaltered, ſtamp the page of hiſtory with authorities which cannot be queſtioned. Dr. S. takes part with the new ſyſtem of "architectural innovation," whoſe "iron hand" is making ſuch dreadful havock round the land, and who ſeemingly deſires to witneſs the ſame alterations made in his ſublime ſtructure as have been ſo lately brought to paſs in its neighbour church of Saliſbury. Mr. M. ſtrange to tell (although a clergyman of the Catholic communion)! is neceſſitated to protect the eſtabliſhed Proteſtant Service of the Church of England againſt many of its paſtors; and particularly is conſtrained, in numberleſs inſtances, to remind the Doctor of his duty in that line of life unto which it has pleaſed Heaven to call him. What a frightful picture has Mr. M. drawn of the doctrines of Hoadlyiſm, and the ſentiments of his followers at the preſent hour!

If we look for profound knowledge of our hiſtory; for depth of argument in vindication of certain ideas; for the expoſure of many dark calumnies which have ſo long blackened our hiſtoric records; for the triumphant lights in diſpelling the poiſoned arts of prejudice; for the Chriſtian and divine advances to univerſal charity in ſentiment, and that our Creator is father of us all; in ſhort, ſeek ye for loyalty, attachment to the Government, love for our gracious Sovereign, or every impulſe that dignifies the human heart, in Mr. M.'s "Anſwer

* See ſome introductory matters relating thereto vol. LXIX. pp. 749, 750.

"Anſwer to Dr. S.'s Reflections on Popery," you will there find them all. Who, that are England's friends, need dread the rays of truth?

Falſhood, and the hideous monſter of the day, Democracy, ſhall rear their envenomed and envious heads in vain; Britain's ſons ſhall yet prevail; and, while ſurrounding nations groan under their direful ſway, calm repoſe ſhall here preſide. Heaven protects our King, and we are ſafe!

Impartiality guided by Conviction.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

MR. FREND, p. 500, quoting a production of his own, ſays, "he denies that John looked upon Jeſus as the Supreme Being, for a very plain reaſon, becauſe John does not ſay that Jeſus is the Supreme Being; and, if he meant to convey that notion to us, Mr. F. has no doubt he would have expreſſed it clearly." For my part, I know not how he could have expreſſed it more clearly than he does. The Scriptural terms for the Supreme Being are God and Jehovah; and this Evangeliſt, in the very outſet of his Goſpel, when we expect plain words in their plain ſenſe, calls the *Logos*, or Word, "God." And afterwards, ch. xii. 41, when he informs us that the glory of Jehovah, which Iſaiah ſaw (ch. vi.), was the glory of Jeſus, or the ſame Word incarnate, he in effect calls him Jehovah. And in his firſt Epiſtle, he declares of "Jeſus Chriſt," that "He (ὁυτος) is *the true God*, and eternal life," ch v. 20.

But if "the Supreme Being," which is certainly an allowable, were alſo, what it is not, a Scriptural expreſſion, it muſt be remembered, that the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, are the Supreme Being; and that there is an incongruity in applying to one of the ever-bleſſed perſons ſeparately that expreſſion, or any other which ſtrictly belongs to the Three in One; in the ſame way as it would be abſurd to ſay a part is the whole, the ſoul is man, or an angle of a triangle is the triangle. I borrow theſe alluſions merely to ſhew the impropriety of the expreſſion, not to explain the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; which, whether taught in Scripture, as I believe, or not, as Mr. F. contends, neither leſſens nor increaſes the incomprehenſibility of the one eternal and glorious Lord God.

Whether, "the words, 'in the beginning,' mean a time at a limited diſtance from the preſent time, or not," I ſhall not enquire; for, "the queſtion" does *not* "hinge on this point." The queſtion is not about thoſe words taken by themſelves, but in their connection, coupled with their proper verb, "In the beginning *was* the Word." St. Chryſoſtom, commenting on this verſe*, expreſſly and repeatedly ſays, ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν, *in the beginning was*, denotes eternal exiſtence; and I ſee no reaſon to doubt that he underſtood the language of St. John (which was alſo his own language), and the doctrine of the Apoſtles, as well as any writer of the preſent day. Whatever exiſts is either temporal or eternal; and whatever is temporal commenced either *in* time, or *with* time. But the *Logos* neither commenced in time nor with time; for when time began, "In the beginning, the *Logos* was." Since, then, he is not temporal, he muſt be eternal; or, as the Scriptures affirm of him, "the ſame yeſterday, and to-day, and for ever," Heb. xiii. 8: or, as he declares of himſelf, "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, ſaith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, *the Almighty*," Rev. i. 8, with verſes 11, 17, 18.

"The teſtimony of Jeſus (we are informed, Rev. xix. 10), is the ſpirit of prophecy." And the great argument on this head is the bearing of ſo many prophecies, the

* Homil. I. and Homil. XIV. in Joan.

centering

centering of ſuch various, and apparently oppoſite, characters of humility and of honour in the perſon of our bleſſed Lord. Certain antient hereticks leſſened the force of this argument, by denying the true humanity and real ſuffering of our Holy Redeemer. Some later ſceptics do equal injuſtice to the other part of the argument, by explaining away all ſuch paſſages as ſet forth the exalted nature and proper divinity of our Lord. The Church of England admits *both*, the circumſtances of abaſement and characters of dignity, as equally true; profeſſing "that our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the Son of God, is God and Man, but one Chriſt." To Him be glory for ever and ever! Amen.

Yours, &c. R. C.

Mr URBAN, *July* 25.

WILL you allow me to ſubmit to your readers what I am very much diſpoſed to conſider as a juſt explanation, and the only explanation, of the difficulty relative to the *hyſſop* mentioned in the Goſpel of St. John? The concordance of the fact is this: St. Matthew and St. Mark mention the reed, and St. John only the hyſſop. I never could aſſent to the uſual mode of reconciling theſe writers. I do not believe that what St. Matthew and St. Mark ſeparately call a reed ſhould be the ſame as what St. John calls hyſſop. I think there was a good reaſon for inſiſting upon the circumſtance of the reed. The commentator to whom I had recourſe was Pliny, who has aſſembled the *ſponge*, the *vinegar*, and the *hyſſop*, in one paſſage; and, as far as it relates to the manner of applying the hyſſop (and I reſtrain it to this), it appears to me to be deciſive and ſatisfactory.

Speaking of the medicinal uſes of *vinegar*, and in what ways it was employed, Pliny ſays, "calidum *in ſpongiâ* appoſitum, adjecto ſulphuris ſextante ſextariis tribus aceti, aut *hyſſopi faſciculo*," lib. XXIII. cap. I. And we have here not only the hyſſop but the *bunch of hyſſop*. What becomes now of the common ſolution that the botaniſt propoſes reſpecting the ſize of the plant? As to the reed, was it the reed which they placed in our Saviour's hands in mockery, when they inveſted him with the purple robe? By its being ſo near at hand, I am inclined to think it was. But I do not lay much ſtreſs upon this circumſtance. Does not St. John ſupply the particular of the hyſſop, which he himſelf might have ſeen, ſtanding near the croſs? T. F.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

MR. HASTED, in his Hiſtory of Kent, vol. III. 601, gives an account of the augmentation of a poor vicarage, that of St. Stephen's, *alias* Hackington, by a grant of the great tithes. This was done, in 1588, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, with conſent of the archdeacon, and at the ſolicitation of Sir Roger Manwood, who then held the leaſe of thoſe tithes, which he ſurrendered for this purpoſe. Sir Roger was probably one who had a ſerious ſenſe of religion, and, having found the duty of his pariſh much neglected, was deſirous the inhabitants ſhould have the benefit of a more regular diſcharge of it, and thought that, if the living was better endowed, the duty would be better done. To ſecure the performance of it, however, it was ſtipulated, that the vicar ſhould reſide conſtantly in the pariſh, and ſhould not, on any pretence, take or keep any other benefice with cure ſo long as he kept this vicarage, nor ſerve any cure of ſouls elſewhere, nor apply himſelf to any miniſtry, or office of clerk or petty canon in any cathedral church. To the performance of theſe conditions the vicar, on his inſtitution, was to be bound *by the ſacredneſs of an oath*.

The archbiſhop and Sir Roger thought that they had now ſecured the object of their good intentions; they judged it poſſible that a man might

might take the gift and forget the injunction of the giver, but a clergyman could never forget *the facredneſs of an oath.* At that time of day they had not ſeen a college, in deſpite of the oath taken by each individual on his admiſſion, refuſe to elect one of their founder's kin to a fellowſhip, though he had expreſſly ordered that his kindred ſhould be elected before all others. It appears, however, in the ſame page of Mr. Haſted, that the vicar's oath was not regarded ſo long as that of the college alluded to. In leſs than 70 years, one Gough, or Goffe, held the rectory of Norton together with this vicarage. In 1728, Hughes was rector of Smarden and prebendary of Chicheſter, as well as vicar here; and Bunce, who died in 1786, was vicar of this pariſh, and held the curacy of Stodmarſh, and was one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

HAVING filled very many pages in your Magazines, and may ſend more rambles, I muſt tell you why I have been ſo long ſilent. The reſpectable *Benevolus*, the late maſter of the *Lancaſhire Collier girl*, hath paid the great debt of nature, and died amidſt his faithful domeſticks, "as he had lived, *a pattern to all mankind.*" It was to him I often addreſſed myſelf when I put forward my thoughts through your Publication; and I believe my re-viſit to Buttermere made its appearance juſt in time for him to ſee it. Prepared as his friends were, from his debilitated ſtate of health, and reſignation under his ſufferings, to hear of the change, yet our hearts naturally on the departure of ſo good a man bleed afreſh. A kind of mental ſtagnation came over me, and I have not had my pen in my hand for ſeveral months.

Since my ſilence, I perceive another *Rambler* uſes the ſame ſignature which I have ſo long aſſumed. I know not whether he or I firſt wrote under it; but, I dare ſay, he would wiſh to give his writings a right parent; and it may occaſion ſomewhat of puzzle to aſcertain our future rambles without diſcrimination of ſignature; though, I frankly confeſs, it would be falſe knowledge in the author of a Fortnight's Ramble, to be thought to write about "*Antiquities and palaces,*" of which he underſtandeth nothing, but who profeſſedly only deſcribes the humble ſcenes of life. Yet, that our native thoughts may flow in their own channel, one of us ſhould change the title; and I am willing either to continue A RAMBLER*, or to ſubſcribe myſelf *A Rambler, ſen. A Rambler, jun.* or, what the eccentricities of my excurſions may entitle me to,

AN ORIGINAL RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Teddington, June* 15.

HAD your valuable correſpondent, who ſigned himſelf A Southern Fauniſt, continued his contributions to the public information through the means of you eſtimable Magazine, it would not have eſcaped his obſervation, that the preſent ſeaſon is particularly unproductive to the hawthorn-tree. The exuberant bloſſoms of fragrant *May*, with which our hedge-rows uſed to be adorned in the ſpring of the year, have this ſeaſon been nearly ſought in vain in my neighbourhood, or at beſt found only in trifling patches wide apart. The fine old buſhes of hawthorn in Buſhy-park, whoſe beautiful ſheets of bloſſom and fragrant perfume were uſually the delight of all who, from their reſidence in its vicinity, could enjoy the proſpect, and catch the ſcented gale, have this ſeaſon fallen greatly ſhort of their wonted produce. A prolific ſhow of haws has uſually been regarded as predicting a hard winter.

* We do not know the reſpectable correſpondent who has addreſſed us lately under this ſignature; but have no doubt that he will readily add ſome diſtinctive mark.

Should

Should the converſe of this poſition hold good, we may ſurely truſt in the enſuing winter being very favourable.

I have not the means of aſcertaining how far the above obſervations may hold in a great extent; but, if it is generally the ſame as in my neighbourhood, and for many miles around, it is a ſtriking characteriſtick of the preſent ſeaſon.

I am a new correſpondent, Mr. Urban, and not in the habit, as you will probably have found out by this time, of writing for the preſs. You will, therefore, if you think theſe obſervations worthy your notice, make ſuch corrections as you ſee neceſſary; or omit the whole, as in your wiſdom it ſhall ſhall ſeem meet. T. C.

Mr. Urban, *Cowbit, April* 10.

"Read and revere the ſacred page."
Night Thoughts.

AGAINST French principles and their boaſted philoſophy, which carries us back to a ſtate of nature, it may not be unſeaſonable to reflect on what great and good men have ſaid in former times on the excellency of the Scriptures. I ſhall, therefore, cite a few paſſages from the antient Fathers on this ſubject. "*Tolle, lege,* i. e. take and read the Scriptures; for whatſoever is in them, believe me," ſays St. Auguſtine, "is high and divine; there is verily truth, and a doctrine moſt fit for the refreſhing and renewing of men's minds, and truly ſo tempered, that every one may draw from thence that which is ſufficient for him, if he come to draw with a devout and pious mind, as true Religion requires." And St. Jerom ſays, "*Ama Scripturas, et amabit te ſapientia,* i. e. love the Scriptures, and Wiſdom will love thee." And St. Cyril againſt Julian, "even boys that are bred up in the Scriptures, become moſt religious." "I adore the fulneſs of Scripture," ſays Tertullian againſt Hermogenes. And again, to Apelles, an heretick, he ſays, "I do not admit that which thou bringeſt in of thine *own* without Scripture." So Juſtin Martyr before him: "we muſt know by all means," ſays he, "that it is not lawful or poſſible to learn any thing of God, or of right piety, ſave only out of the Prophets, who teach us by divine inſpiration." Thus we ſee theſe excellent Fathers fed men with the pure milk of the word, and not with philoſophy and the vain deceit of mere human reaſon.

The 151ſt Pſalm, of which your ingenious correſpondent Chriſtianus has given a tranſlation, p. 11, does not appear in the Hebrew, no more than the addition at the end of Job, which the Vatican copy of the Septuagint tells us is met with in the Syriac Bible. Collyer ſays, "the Jews did not receive thoſe books into their canon which were not written originally in the holy language; and that the canon of the Old Teſtament is not deficient on that account, becauſe Chriſt and his Apoſtles acquieſced therein as perfect, and as being entirely what was conſtituted by Ezra as a prophet, and the reſt of the great council in his time." J. Mills.

Mr. Urban, *Aug.* 6.

TOO much praiſe cannot be beſtowed on you for preſerving in your laſt the antient church of Berriew, which, it is to be feared, will not have ſo venerable, ſimple, and picturesque, a ſucceſſor. How little ſkill the bulk of our architects have in church architecture, let the new church of Banbury atteſt; a building more like a gaol than a Chriſtian temple; of which it were to be wiſhed ſome correſpondent would ſend you an accurate drawing, that it might be compared with the old church engraved by Capt. Groſe. G.

Mr. Urban, *July* 29.

NO anſwer having hitherto been made to my requiſition, LXVI. 771, after the particulars of the life of Wm. Law, the celebrated myſtick,

myſtick, I now ſend you the reſult of my enquiries, which end with reading Mr. Gibbon's Memoirs of himſelf, in 2 vols. 4to.

His words are:

"Mr. Law died at an advanced age, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, in 1761, at the houſe of Mrs. Heſther Gibbons, known by the name of the Cliffe, in Northamptonſhire, where ſhe ſtill reſides. In that family he has left the reputation of a worthy and eminently-pious man, who believed all that he profeſſed, and practiſed all that he enjoined. The character of a Non-juror, which he held to the laſt, is a ſufficient evidence of the tenaciouſneſs of his principles in Church and State; and the ſacrifice of his intereſt to his conſcience will be always reſpectable.

"His theological writings, which our domeſtic concerns induced me to read, preſerve an amiable though imperfect ſort of life, in my opinion; but here, perhaps, I pronounce with more confidence than knowledge on the merits of the man no pen can juſtify. His laſt compoſitions ſeemed tinctured too much with the myſtic enthuſiaſm of Jacob Behmen; and his diſcourſe on the abſolute unlawfulneſs of the ſtage may be called a ridiculous intemperance of ſentiment and language.

"But theſe tallies of phrenzy muſt not extinguiſh the praiſe that is due to Mr. Law as a wit and a ſcholar. His argument on topicks of leſs abſurdity is ſpecious and acute; his manner is lively, his ſtyle forcible and clear; and, had not the vigour of his mind been clouded by enthuſiaſm, he might be ranked with the moſt agreeable and ingenious writers of the times.

"While the Bangorian controverſy was a faſhionable theme, he entered the liſts. He reſumed the conteſt again with Biſhop Hoadly, in which his Non-juring principles appear, though he approves himſelf equal to both Prelates.

"On the appearance of the 'Fable of the Bees,' he drew his pen againſt the licentiouſneſs of the doctrine of that writer; and Morality and Religion muſt rejoice in his applauſe and victory.

"Mr. Law's maſter-piece, the "Serious Call," is ſtill read as a popular and powerful book of devotion. His precepts are rigid, but they are formed and derived from the Goſpel; his ſatire is ſharp, but his wiſdom is from the knowledge of human life; and many of his portraits are not unworthy the pen of La Bruyere. If there yet exiſts a ſpark of piety in his reader's mind, he will ſoon kindle it to a flame; and a philoſopher muſt allow that he is more conſiſtent in his principles than any of the tribe of myſtic writers. He handles with equal ſeverity and truth the ſtrange contradiction between faith and practice in the Chriſtian world. Under the names of Flavia and Miranda, he has admirably deſcribed Mr. Gibbon's two aunts, the worldly and the pious ſiſter."

This is the character this famous hiſtorian is compelled by the ſpirit of truth to give to the piety and goodneſs of Mr. Law, the moſt original writer of his day.

The following account of a uſeful and remarkable character I found upon the firſt leaf of Cotton Mather's Works, fol 1694:

"The Rev. John Eliot, who firſt preached the Goſpel to the North American Indians, was born at Waverley in 1604, and educated at Cambridge, where he took up the degree of B.A. He arrived in New England in 1631, where he married a perſon who followed him from Europe the next year, 1632. His ſituation as a paſtor was at New Cambridge; but he exerciſed himſelf more among the native Indians than the ſettlers, for whoſe particular benefit he tranſlated the Bible into the Indian language. It is printed in 4to, and was the work of more than five years. He ſet up and promoted a charity-ſchool at Connecticut, over which one of his ſons afterwards preſided. Increaſe Mather, miniſter at Boſton, wrote a letter to the learned Leuſden, Hebrew profeſſor at Utrecht, wherein he mentions Mr. John Eliot's labours as the tranſlator of the Scriptures, and ſeveral other treatiſes of practical divinity, into the Indian tongue. The latter part of his life he ſpent at Natick, near Roxborough, about a mile from New England. He died in 1690, and was ſucceeded in his church by an Indian preacher. His youngeſt ſon, Benjamin, kept a bookſeller's ſhop and printing-office under the Weſt end of the town-houſe, at Boſton, in New England, in 1700."

Yours, &c. H. LEMOINE.

MR. URBAN, *Liverpool, April* 17.

BEING a good ſubject, I am always well pleaſed to view the King's arms decorating our public buildings, where they are often to be ſeen very well executed, agreeably to the deſcription given of them in books of heraldry; which, I believe, invariably ſtate that the ſupporters of the royal ſhield are a lion and unicorn *rampant*. But, Sir, I have obſerved of late years with no ſmall concern, that

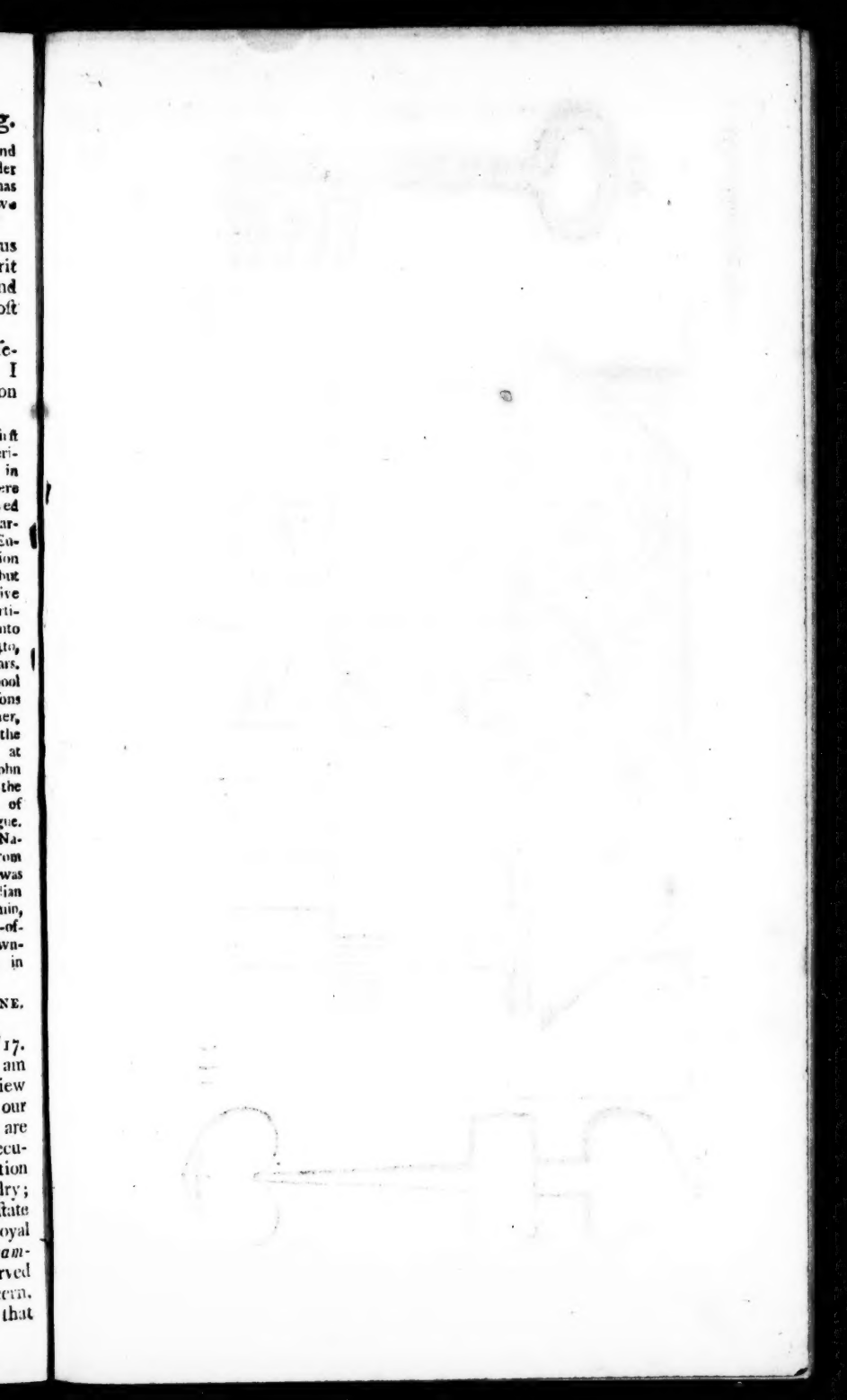


Fig 2

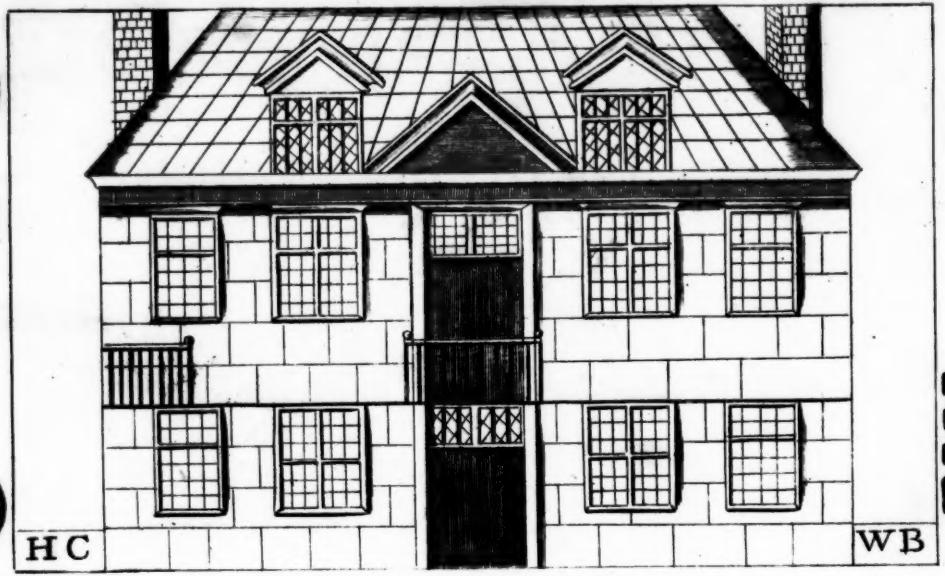


Fig 3

The LADIES SCHOOL at HIGHGATE

that a new fashion has sprung up amongst our artists, and our lion and unicorn, instead of standing up stoutly, as they used to do, are now represented in a variety of fanciful postures; both sculptors and engravers exhibiting them to our view, sometimes *crouching*, sometimes *lying-down*, and at other times very quietly *seated with their backs upon the shield*. I have been informed indeed by some *connoisseurs*, that this shews *taste*; but cannot be persuaded that it is *true taste*, because it errs against propriety; such fantastical representations not displaying thereby the king's arms. Perhaps I am in the wrong, as this style seems to prevail very much, *particularly in this town*; and should therefore be very much pleased if any of your correspondents, who understand Heraldry, would favour your readers with an opinion on this subject; and inform us, whether these *men of taste* are, by the rules and laws of that science, at liberty to give us a lion and unicorn, *couchant*, or *crouchant*, or *dormant*, or what they please, and *turning tail upon the king besides*, and to pass them upon us for the genuine supporters of the royal shield; or whether the practice ought not to be considered as an ignorant deviation from the principles of a science peculiarly accurate, which no pretended taste can justify, whatever skill may be displayed in the execution. Your giving this a place in your valuable Miscellany will very much oblige your constant reader,

ROYALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

AS it is now the fashion to *illustrate* the works of topography, I send you a fac-simile of the Ladies Charity-school at Highgate (*Plate II. fig.* 1), which Mr. Lysons has noticed as "a very scarce print," and which was built on the model of Dorchester-house. The school was projected by Mr. William Blake, a woollen-draper, in Maiden-lane, Covent garden, for the education and maintenance of about 40 fatherless boys and girls, and to be called, "The Ladies' Hospital, or Charity-school;" the boys to be taught the art of painting, gardening, casting accounts, and navigation, or put forth to some good handicraft trade, and to wear an uniform of blue lined with yellow; the girls to be taught to read, write, sew, starch, raise paste, and dress, that they may be fit for any good service. The projector, according to his own account, had himself expended the greater part of his fortune (*viz.* 5000l.) upon the undertaking, by purchasing Dorchester house, and other premisses. He published a book (now rarely to be met with), called, "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," being a kind of exhortation to the ladies to encourage the undertaking. Prefixed to this work are several letters of application in the name of the hospital boys, to individuals, whose names do not appear; but the first was to Lady Winchester, the second to Lady Grace Pierrepoint, the fourth to Lady Northumberland, the fifth to Lady Salisbury, the 12th to Lady Ranelagh, the 19th to Lady Falkland, the 22d to Lady Clayton, the 23d to Lady Player, the 24th to Mrs. Love, the 25th to Mrs. Pilkington*. On a frontispiece to the book there is a print of Dorchester house, and his own mansion at Highgate; the margins of the print are full of notes, in which he complains of the want of encouragement, which threatened to defeat his plan; laments that he is treated as a madman; and observes, that if Sir Francis Pemberton, Mr. William Ashhurst, and his own brother, F. Blake, would yet comply, all might be immediately forwarded, to the great advantage of the town of Highgate. It appears that some boys had been received into the hospital,

* These names are from MS notes in the copy now before me; the others remain blank.

hoſpital, and that ſubſcriptions had been collected; but the undertaking ſoon dropped. C. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 3.*

THE antique iron key (*fig. 2*) was diſcovered in the foundation of the wall of Loweſtoft church-yard, which was taken down to enlarge the burying-ground in 1794.

Fig. 3. is another antient piece of iron, perhaps part of a vane, found behind a fire-place in this town. ISAAC GILLINGWATER.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXVI.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER, *continued.*

The Interior of St. Stephen's Chapel and its Cloiſters.

IN theſe piles the Genius of Architectural Innovation ſtands before us in all the callous prejudice of modern art. His wanton and barbarous ſway here knows no bounds; wherever the eye is turned, the moſt ſhameful havock has been made on ſome of the moſt inеſtimable works of architecture that ever adorned this country; and perpetrated in a way that will for ever reflect ſomething more than diſgrace on thoſe who firſt gave the orders for the ſacrilegious diſfigurement, and for the converting many of their parts into uſes the moſt low and contemptuous. My honeſt zeal in behalf of our national Antiquities would here be exceſſive, did I not conſider the fate that yet awaits them; a fate that can only end in their entire extermination. I have ſeen the grinning and overbearing joy on the faces of more than one of thoſe who are awaiting the moment of their long-delayed expectations* of raiſing their "iron hands" to tumble to the earth theſe venerable emblems of Royalty and England's former glory. For them I reſerve all the cenſure of my *iron pen*. But let me not anticipate the ſtory of the ſcenes opening to our view; let their preſent ſtate call on the keen ſenſations of my accompanying friends; they will ſoon with me vent the bitter reproach that ſuch things are; and heave the unavailing ſigh, that all theſe inſulted glories within a ſhort-lived ſpace will be no more.

Already (p. 129) have we been made acquainted with the ſituation of the cloiſters, their attached buildings, the general purpoſe to which they have for ſome years been appropriated, and of the entrance into them on their North ſide. Their erection we owe to the enlightened mind of Dr. J. Chambers, phyſician to Hen. VIII.; and, to uſe the expreſſion of a celebrated Antiquary†, "the Architect ſeems to have rivalled himſelf in the elegance of the deſigns of the ſeveral groins, each of them differing from the other," &c. Could our pen go on to point out the magic beauty of their varying forms, our praiſe would never be exhauſted; but as it is, we muſt be content to obſerve, that the work of the groins are in the ſame ſtyle of thoſe in the chapel of Henry VII.; and that their ſeveral centres are enriched with religious *baſſo-relievos*, arms, and devices‡, the whole of the moſt delicate and pure workmanſhip; indeed, a perfect ſchool for the refinement of our antient architecture.

I now experience a moſt ſevere ſtruggle of the mind, in joining with the ſilken wreaths of praiſe the thorny bands of harſh invective and ſevere reprehenſion—well, be it

* Ever ſince the year 1780, when the idea was firſt hatched of this palace falling a ſacrifice to modern art. See the liſt of the Architects who ſubſcribed their opinions on the buſineſs in the public prints of the time. Point me out that "Architect" who would refuſe a good job for the take of preſerving any one of our antient ſtructures.

† See Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. II. p. 28.

‡ Many of which are engraved in the ſecond volume of the work laſt cited.

ſo;

ſo: and now ſpeak of the North ſide of theſe cloiſters, half of which we find unmoleſted, the other half filled with menial apartments.

The Eaſt ſide is entirely free from all innovations, being, happily for us Antiquaries, wanted as a paſſage to ſome principal rooms in this reſidence. Here we may, for an interval of Antiquarian delight, behold, uncontaminated by any modern intruſion, one entire range of antient ſplendour. How exquiſite!

South ſide.—The whole line partitioned off into offices of the firſt requiſition, from the larder down to that ſequeſtered cell where Nature tells the proudeſt of us all we are but common mortals.

Weſt ſide.—Its Southern extremity is parted off, to give a paſſage from the great hall into Old Palace-yard; while in the reſt of this range we find ſtaircaſes, coal and rubbiſh holes, the ſervants hall, and *their kitchen.*

The exterior fronts next the area of theſe cloiſters ſhew a richneſs of deſign unuſual to ſuch attendant parts of a religious ſtructure; and we notice over them a continued gallery, the whole work remaining nearly in its firſt order. The interior of the gallery has undergone (excepting the windows) an entire modern change, bare walls and a coved cieling being the poor apology for (we may naturally conclude) elaborate wainſcoted pannelling, and the open or compartmented timber cielings uſual in the upper ſtories of antient apartments.

In this area, and projecting from the Weſt cloiſter, is one of thoſe rare and delicate morſels of art which appear to have been the crown to the fame of our antient architects, a private chapel or oratory; which, whether intended for religious purpoſes only, or annexed to a monumental deſign, were uſually carried to an exceſs of workmanſhip that knew no bounds but what elegance and true taſte reſtrained. The plan of this chapel is oblong, with three cants of an octagon Eaſtward. Standing at its Weſt end, we are entirely carried away (while our eyes are raiſed above the capitals of the colums) by that enthuſiaſtic delight to which we have ſo often in theſe Purſuits had occaſion to give way. Shall we tell of its minute parts, its diverſity of interwoven compartments, its ornamental devices? Or ſhall we enjoy this mental feaſt in ſilent extaſies? It muſt be ſo. Far otherwiſe be now our thoughts; for, to all the parts below, ſacrilegious phrenzy has nearly done its worſt. Here, where the altar ſtood, a door has been knocked out, to give a view into the kitchen of the maſter, placed in the centre of the area of the cloiſters. The windows to the right and left give place to two coppers; of the two windows in continuation on each ſide, one makes way for an oven, and the other is decorated with a ſtone ciſtern placed againſt it. The rich compartments, filling up the diviſions of the North and Weſt ſides, have been cut away for doors, ſhelves, the hanging-up of wicker bottles, ſkewers, and pudding-cloths. The Weſt ſide is an entire blank, all the parts having been demoliſhed. Indignant enquiry is confronted with being told, this place is the ſcullery! Since I drew a view of this chapel in 1791, its fate has been much aggravated. After the demiſe of the late Duke of Newcaſtle, ſome aſſurances were given in a certain Society of men, many of whom are fond of the ſtudy of Antiquities, that a proper attention ſhould be paid to ſo precious a remain; but conveniency—

> "I love to line my belly planks;
> Care I for F. A. S.'s thanks*?

On the ſtory over this chapel is

* Lines from a Hudibraſtic MS. called "The Purſuits of Antiquaries from the Year 1791 to the Year 1799," now (we are given to underſtand) under conſideration to be laid before the publick.

another of the ſame ſtyle, which, before the cieling was deſtroyed, appears to have exceeded it in grandeur, by far more numerous decorations of niches for ſtatues, &c. &c. It is now a ſleeping-room for ſervants!

St. Stephen's chapel appears to owe its foundation to William Rufus, to have been in part re-built by Edward I. and brought to the ſummit of all magnificence by that illuſtrious Patron of the arts, Edw. III. The Rolls containing the whole buſineſs relative to the erection of this chapel are ſtill preſerved in the Exchequer. How dear and valuable a mine of inſtruction this account would be, if publiſhed to profeſſional men, who might wiſh to be made acquainted which way to conſtruct their edifices ſo that they might ſtand the blaſt of Time for at leaſt 50 years to come! In this ſtructure Edward left no means unuſed to collect all the ſkill and ſcience in his kingdom; and ſo eager was his deſire to fix architectural perfection on this ſpot, that many of the counties in England were ranſacked for the moſt celebrated Artiſts to effect this purpoſe. I muſt own that, being prepared with this information, my expectation was raiſed to the higheſt pitch; and, as far as what is left of this *acmé* of human art to enable me to judge, I ſolemnly declare, correcting my opinion by years of experience in the ſtudy of our antient architecture, that this chapel, before the ſacrilegious days of the 16th century, muſt have been the firſt of all the architectural works in the land, where ſublimity of deſign, grandeur of arrangement, richneſs of ornaments, where ſculpture, painting, and gilding, dazzled the rays of viſion to receive an emanation of thoſe realms of light which await the bleſſed. No common praiſe is now my theme; had I the eternal-catching comprehenſion of the inſpired Milton, I could but faintly tell the wonders of this place. I may, indeed, conceive in ſome degree their refulgence; but the effuſions from my pen muſt fall far below their moſt diſtant rays; yet not ſo low, but ſome few ſparks may awake inſenſibility to regret that ſomething more than a cold introductory narration of facts had not preceded the engravings of the plans, elevations, ſections, ornaments, &c. of this chapel, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, and which thus concludes,

"The chapel of St. Stephen was ſoon afterwards (the firſt year of Edward VI.) FITTED-UP for the meeting of the Houſe of Commons, which had before uſually aſſembled in the Chapter-houſe of the abbey of Weſtminſter, and has ſince continued to be appropriated to the ſame uſe to the preſent time;"

without one word in commendation of the edifice which was to be illuſtrated. That we may not deprive the indefatigable hand who made the drawings of the ſaid plans, elevations, &c. (where we find he has, from the exiſting authorities, attempted a reſtoration of the elevations of ſome of the works, and particularly in his reſtoration of the interior of the ſmall chapel in the area of the cloiſters) of *one-half* of the reward of his labours, be it underſtood, that it was he who wrote the deſcription of the ſeveral plates; where, like a true Antiquary, in particularizing the *minutiæ* of the ornaments on the columns, entablatures, &c. he exclaims,

"But the Artiſt (the Architect of the building) deſigned that the whole of the work ſhould have the ſame attention paid it; and that one univerſal blaze of magnificence and ſplendour ſhould ſhine around, making this chapel the *ne plus ultra* of the art, worthy of the Saint whoſe name it bears, and of its Founder, Edward III. the great patron of Antient Architecture."

Leſt I ſhould be thought ſingular in ſelecting this ſentence, I believe the pages of this Magazine, the profeſſed Repoſitory for ſubjects relating to our Antiquities, have already borne them, and uſhered in by the legitimate father of Antiquarian ſtudies, the very learned Director of a Society which he formerly thought worthy his preſence.

The

The undercroft, or baſement chapel, conſiſts of five diviſions, made by cluſters of columns ſupporting the groins (in which are boſſes with rich religious *baſſo-relievos**) of ſimple and maſſy forms, well calculated to ſuſtain, and give a pleaſing introduction to, the light and refined elegance of the profuſe enrichments in the chapel above. In the firſt diviſion Weſtwards, on the right and left are door-ways; one an entrance to and from the great hall, in the avenue of which are ſtill the original ſtairs aſcending to the above chapel, now turned into a lamplighter's lumber-hole. The ſecond and third diviſions have on each ſide windows of a very noble faſhion; the fourth and fifth diviſion, their ſides plain. No traces are viſible of the remains of the altar, modern pointed windows uſurping its ſituation. The innovations made here are as follows: the firſt diviſion is a common thoroughfare from Old Palace-yard to the great hall; ſecond diviſion, a ſtore-room for all the rubbiſh of a low mechanick and his neceſſary receptacles, with the Weſtminſter pillory, and, till within theſe few years, the Weſtminſter ducking-ſtool; third diviſion, boarded off into apartments for the ſaid mechanick; fourth and fifth diviſions converted into the principal eating-room of the adjoining habitation in the cloiſters, &c.

"Sirloins of beef and drinking-glaſſes
Are here the only ſight that paſſes,
Where erſt in ſolemn pomp took poſt
The ſilver chalice, wafer'd hoſt†."

The original ſtairs of aſcent to the porch being now turned to other purpoſes, new ſtaircaſes have been conſtructed to give admittance to it; and, for the ſake of putting a guinea or two into the pocket of ſome hedge carpenter, a common fence has been put up, for no other purpoſe, one would think, than a pretence to mutilate the ſcreen of this much-admired porch. I have in this ſurvey before dwelt with rapture on this ſcreen, and could again and again repeat the delightful taſk; but our obſervation is now led to the interior of the porch, where we diſcover the original cieling is wanting, all the other parts remaining unmoleſted except the lower range of compartments of the ſcreen, where the ſaid hutch-like carpenter has made certain accommodations for ſervants and loungers to annoy the paſſers-by below.

Could I but convey one glimpſe of the excellence of this little ſpot to the eyes of him who could preſerve it, thoſe hovering phalanxes of Architectural Innovation would ſoon be driven into the diſtance of diſappointment, their hopes of demolition would then be no more!

We are now in St. Stephen's chapel, where not the leaſt particle of Antiquity can meet our attention; the *fitting-up* for the meeting of the Houſe of Commons has ſo completely ſhut out from the face of day St. Stephen's "holy ſcene."

"Here ſtools and benches, ſconces, matting,
Take place of ſtalls, miſſals, copes of ſatin;
Here inkhorns, maces, ſpeaker's chair,
Take place of altars, croſſes rare;
For ſhining painting, gold and ſilver,
Here's wainſcot boards, ye cannot pilfer;
Here's every thing which was not then:
Here's, No! Yes! for *Oronus, Amen*‡!"

Therefore, in order to empower me to go through my inveſtigations, I, like another Guy Vaux, with candle and lantern, leading my accompanying friends, was compelled to crawl under and behind the benches and wainſcoting of the *fitting-up*, and afterwards to aſcend over its cieling; from which painful attempt I have been enabled to form ſome idea of the original deſign of the interior of this chapel, as ſo much of the work in theſe ſhut-out parts are left to tell a tale, which, one time or other, will make the patrons of antient art brand the names of thoſe who, by

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. II.

† Hudibraſtic MS. before hinted at.

‡ Hudibraſtic MS.

the

the ſaid *fitting-up*, have deprived the publick of one of the firſt ſpecimens of antient art in this or any other kingdom.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 23.

THE writer who has obtained the chief fame in any nation in any branch of general Literature, Wit, Poetry, Criticiſm, Hiſtory, &c. ſeems to reſemble a governor of a citadel, or of ſome important battery, which commands a principal part of a ſubjacent city. In his hands, if he is friendly to the inhabitants, is their principal ſecurity againſt the enemies of their welfare; but, if he is hoſtile to their city, he is enabled, from his elevated ſtation, to pour down on them inevitable deſtruction. Regarding the moral and religious intereſts of a nation in this point of view, it is impoſſible that good and pious men ſhould obſerve with indifference any of the grand fortreſſes of Literature in poſſeſſion of men whoſe whole delight ſeems to conſiſt in pointing againſt their fellow-citizens the deſtructive engines of Infidelity. In France, Voltaire poſſeſſed himſelf of the batteries of Wit, Poetry, Criticiſm, Philoſophy, and Hiſtory; Rouſſeau ſeized the eminence which afforded him the opportunity of ſcattering his combuſtibles amongſt the paſſions. All who affected general knowledge or fine feelings were inliſted under Voltaire and Rouſſeau. Theſe men had thought enough for the whole nation; all that remained was to repeat their dogmas. By whom, ſir, are the grand outworks of Hiſtory and Philoſophy poſſeſſed in this country? By Gibbon and by Hume. To deny the juſt claims of theſe writers to diſtinction would be vain. They are great, and they are formidable. Every man, therefore, is moſt ſtrenuouſly the friend of religious principle who moſt completely baffles the attack which they have made againſt the very foundations of our belief. I have, therefore, received the greateſt pleaſure in my peruſal of a late excellent publication, which not only comprizes and arranges within the compaſs of one octavo volume all the ſtrongeſt arguments on which a rational belief in Chriſtianity finds its ſure foundation, but alſo admirably directs the younger Clergy to the beſt method of urging thoſe arguments with greateſt effect againſt hereticks and infidels of every deſcription. The work to which I allude is intituled, "The Libertine and Infidel led to Reflection by calm Expoſtulation. A farewell Addreſs to his younger Brethren, by John Duncan, D. D. rector of South Warmborough, Hants." I have found in this work ſuch forcible obſervations on, and ſtriking examples of, Hume's ſhallow ſophiſtry, that I cannot but ardently wiſh this work to be recommended to every reader, not only of his Eſſay on Natural Hiſtory of Religion, but of his Engliſh Hiſtory. I am glad to ſee quoted by Dr. D. in his "Libertine led to Reflection," a valuable tract, which many years ago was certainly attributed to Dr. Hurd, but which Dr. D. obſerves, "is now underſtood, upon good authority, to have been written by Dr. Warburton, of whoſe ſtrong features it bears throughout the peculiar ſtamp," namely, "Remarks on Mr. D. Hume's Eſſay on the Natural Hiſtory of Religion." I apprehend that a cheap edition of this energetic tract would, at the preſent time, produce more beneficial effect on ſociety than any other of more general tendency. If theſe hints, through the means of your valuable Miſcellany, ſhould contribute in any degree to fix the attention of the publick on the work firſt-mentioned, and to produce a re-publication of the latter, your merit, Mr. Urban, in making them public, will conſiderably enhance

hance the pleasure which the perusal of your Magazine has for very many years afforded to

A Member of the Established Church.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 16.

THE accounts of Hanslope and Castlethorp, in vol. LXIX. pp. 457, 1024, have given me great pleasure, not only from the very correct manner in which the subject is narrated, but from the anticipation of some more enlarged history of that part of Buckinghamshire. Several interesting particulars of the Newport Hundreds are related in Pennant's Journey to London; and, I understand, Brown Willis's MS collections are very copious. I lament that the late Mr. Knapp, (whose death has cut off our hopes of a general history of the county) has left his MSS. unarranged, and much fewer in number than might have been expected; but I should be glad of some information on this point. I beg leave to suggest to your valuable correspondents, that the churches Willien and Wolverton, with Dr Busby's extensive charities, would afford interesting subjects of research. In the same neighbourhood is Milton Keynes, the residence of Dr. Lewis Atterbury. The churches of Newport, Tyringham, and Chicheley, will probably offer many curious monuments to their notice. The beautiful monument of Lord Chancellor Nottingham, in Ravenston church, is noted in the peerage, and is worthy of engraving. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Aug.* 7.

AS nothing that tends in any manner to the improvement of mind, and the general advancement of science, can be foreign to your agreeable Miscellany, I shall make no farther apology for troubling you with the following observations on the study of the law, more by way of hints, and as an incitement to a fuller discussion of so important a subject, than presuming to decide where men of far superior abilities and experience have widely differed from each other in their respective plans, and, seemingly, without having given sufficient attention to their own to render them profitably practical.

The first point I shall take into consideration is, the utility of attending a special pleader's office, and with what previous preparation such an attendance might be attended with advantage to the pupil. He must be, indeed, a person of extraordinary industry and application who can derive much information in such an office, with the total legal ignorance with which nine out of ten of those that enter one are generally possessed: and it is a matter of astonishment how so many have made it a step to profit and honours, when we consider the situation of a young man who is placed there. A raw youth from school or college is sent to a special pleader's for three or four years, where, for a premium of 100 guineas *per ann.* he is allowed a seat at a desk, with the privilege of copying special pleadings, or of leaving them alone; the latter he is naturally enough inclined to do; and when we add to this propensity the dryness of the employment, a want of all previous knowledge of the subject, and of a person to instruct him in the nature and grounds of this extremely difficult science (for a special pleader of eminence, and consequently in great business, cannot be supposed to have sufficient leisure to direct the studies and pursuits of his pupils), and a total want of all controul or authority, can we be surprized at seeing the Box-lobby, the Opera, Bond-street, and every place of public entertainment, continually haunted with law students, there wasting in idle, if not pernicious, pleasures those precious hours, which, devoted to study and the pursuits of their profession, intermixed with instructive and wholesome recreation, might gain them the well-earned approbation

of

of their own conſciences, and the eſteem and confidence of their fellow-citizens? Should there happen to be ſeveral pupils in the ſame office, as is frequently the caſe, even the labour of copying (unintructive and barren of improvement as it is) is at a ſtand, and the comparative merits of a Pariſot and a Hiſſiſberg, a Banti and a Mara, Covent-garden and Drury-lane, and the *daſhing* operations of the approaching Sunday, ſuperſede all employment as well as every topick of rational converſation.

The courſe of ſtudy, therefore, that ſtrikes me as the moſt eligible to attain the qualifications neceſſary for the profeſſion of a Barriſter, and the moſt likely to render the path of legal knowledge leſs thorny and laborious, nay, even ſtrew ſome flowers in that barren and inauſpicious road, but which I with diffidence ſubmit to the conſideration of wiſer men than myſelf in the ſcience of education, and which, as in almoſt direct oppoſition to the *dictum* of the immortal Blackſtone (whom no ſtudent but muſt revere, and who is above all gratitude as he is above all praiſe), cannot but be advanced with all that heſitation and embarraſment which a ſcholar muſt feel in combating his maſter's favourite propoſition; this courſe then would be, after having given my pupil the uſual education that a good grammar-ſchool affords, and made him a complete maſter of the French and Latin languages, in the intervals of which ſtudy, and as an aſſiſtance to it, an arrangement of ſuch law maxims* as have any pretence to purity of diction, and other books of that nature, might be put into his hands, to bring him acquainted with ſome of the leading features of the law, and enable him to read with greater pleaſure and improvement Blackſtone's Commentaries, which is one of the very firſt books that ſhould be put into his hands. Having thus given him ſome inſight into the nature of the law, I muſt confeſs I do not think any ſtep more proper to be taken, either with a view of increaſing his ſtock of knowledge, or as calculated to give him a proper idea, accompanied with habits, of buſineſs, than to place him, at 16 years of age, in the office of an attorney of general practice for three years, not to copy the traſh that abounds there (among which may be reckoned a great deal of ſpecial pleading), but to ſee the mode in which buſineſs is carried on, the different offices through which a cauſe paſſes, and to trace it practically from the writ to the verdict. He may there, likewiſe, at his leiſure hours, take precedents and notes in the particular line for which he is intended, and read the beſt approved elementary or theoretical treatiſes of the law, ſuch as Woodeſon's Vinerian Lectures, Fonblanque's Treatiſe of Equity, and Reeves's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law (which laſt, dry and repulſive as it certainly is, may be conſidered as an indiſpenſable preparative to the well underſtanding of Coke), till he finds himſelf competent to the peruſal of the Commentary on Littleton, and the other works of that great ornament of Engliſh juriſprudence, Lord Chief-juſtice Coke. Theſe latter I would not have him haſtily attempt; for, ſhould he then find himſelf unequal to the taſk, he might relinquiſh it with a diſguſt that might deter him from the attempt another time, when he would find himſelf better able to underſtand them. He ſhould, therefore, wait with patience till he finds himſelf capable of beſtowing all that attention on them which they will fully require. In fine, when he ſhould have acquired habits of ſteadineſs and application, which would render him ſuperior to the diſſipations and frivolities of that ſink of iniquity the metropolis, which draw ſo

* For inſtance, a very uſeful little book of the kind, called, *Principia Legis et Equitatis*, by Tho. Branch, eſq. 12mo, 1753.

ſo many young men, formed for a higher ſphere of action, into their deſtructive vortex, to the complete diſappointment of their friends, and to their own ultimate vexation and regret; and not till then would I place him with a ſpecial pleader for three years more, to copy precedents and draw pleadings, the reaſon and grounds of which he would now underſtand; to read all the modern, and a few antient, reporters, and ſuch other books as his own judgement will now point out to him: and if at the end of that time he does not find himſelf equal to the duties of a counſellor, he muſt, by perſevering induſtry and aſſiduity, gain what has been denied him by nature either in quickneſs of perception or retention of memory.

What I have ſaid above, though concerning more particularly the ſtudent in the courts of common-law, would, I think, hold equally good as the beſt means of making a good equity draftſman, and, perhaps, might not be unſerviceable in forming a conveyancer.

A NEW CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

THE pariſh of Farlington, ſo famous in the journals of travellers for including the hill of Portſdown, is ſituate within a few miles of Portſmouth, bounded by the ſeveral pariſhes of Bedhampton, Widley, Wimmering, and an arm of the ſea on the South, called Weſt Harbour, at the entrance of which is placed Cumberland fort. The pariſh is in the hundred of Portſdown. The ſoil varies very much. Along the Southern part of the down, the large fields lying expoſed to the genial warmth of the ſun, and the efficacy of the ſea-breezes, being alſo ſheltered from the piercing North winds, great crops of corn are generally expected to be produced; nor is the induſtrious huſbandman deceived in his expectation. That part of the pariſh which lies immediately under the North ſide of the down is not equal to the former, yet, if a due courſe of modern huſbandry was obſerved, would amply repay the farmer; and its vicinity to the foreſt renders it deſirable, by enabling the tenant to keep a much larger herd of cattle. The ſoil near the ſummit under an experienced farmer will produce great crops of ſainfoin. The pariſh contains in the whole about 2500 acres of arable, meadow, paſture, ſheep down, woodland, and about 200 acres of foreſt and waſte lands now remaining uncultivated. The greateſt improvement to this diſtrict was that of incloſing from the ſea 225 acres. This was owing to the abilities and perſevering induſtry of the late owner, Peter Taylor, eſq.; but this addition is conſidered as extra-parochial. There are alſo 300 acres, a moiety of the purlieu in Bere foreſt, which has been from time immemorial enjoyed by the lords of the manors of Drayton and Walſworth. The annual value of the pariſh 2100l. The village of Purbrook, together with the heath, at the time of Mr. Taylor's purchaſe, was of little value: it conſiſted of 75 acres, uncultivated and unhealthy. He employed every means in his power to improve it; which he at length effected at an enormous expence, having expended, as I am credibly informed, nearly 100,000l. However, this proved beneficial to himſelf, and improved the country around him; Architecture reared its head, and a univerſal ſpirit of improvement took place. He built alſo an elegant manſion, which is univerſally admired. This houſe ſtands at the foot of the down. A ſhort and pleaſant walk leads the traveller to its ſummit, which preſents his aſtoniſhed eye with every thing variegated in nature. To give a full deſcription of this moſt beautiful, moſt extenſive proſpect, would require a far abler pencil than mine.

The

The views to the South preſent us with a ſight of the Weſtern extremity of the Iſle of Wight, Spithead, St. Helen's, the iſlands of Hayling and Thorney. Chicheſter cathedral bounds the diſtant horizon from our ſight. The proſpect to the North diſcovers the lofty and extenſive range of hills of Funtington, Chalton, and Harting, interſperſed with woodlands. The pictureſque, the beautiful ſcenery beneath us ſerves as a contraſt to the ſublime. We are at a loſs which to admire moſt: ſo crouded ſeem the objects, our attention cannot be long held; but, loſt in a pleaſing confuſion, the mind dwells with rapture on the ſcene. In the evening the landſcape varies. What a glow of delight ariſes in a perſon's mind on caſting his eyes over this vaſt expanſe of water, tinged with azure by the declining ſun, with ſcarcely a breath of wind to diſturb its ſurface!

On the 26th of July a large fair is held on the down. I cannot tell when it commenced. On this day may be ſeen a large concourſe of people, who reſort here from every part of the country. It continues three days. The firſt generally proves a day of buſineſs, the ſecond of pleaſure, and the chapmen on the third pack up their goods. The late Mr. Taylor once endeavoured to make a paſſage through this hill, with a view of conveying water to ſupply the town of Portſmouth. Four ſhafts were ſunk; but the deſign was not then carried into effect. No doubt the utility of telegraphs ſuggeſted the idea of placing one on this hill, which is admirably calculated for the purpoſe of conveying intelligence. There is a mount on the declivity of the down towards Bedhampton, which has given riſe to much conjecture. It is known by the name of Bevis's grave. Some ſuppoſe it a barrow, others a ſtation of the Romans to convey ſignals. The manors of Farlington and Drayton, including the whole pariſh, were formerly in the poſſeſſion of the priory of Southwick, and I conjecture to have belonged to it ever ſince the 20th year of Edward III. It continued in the poſſeſſion of the monaſtery till its diſſolution, when Hen. VIII. by letters-patent, bearing date the 29th of June, in the 32d year of his reign, granted the above to Will. Pownde, eſq. and Elianor his wife, and their heirs, with its rights and royalties, together with the advowſon of the rectory of Farlington. Theſe poſſeſſions deſcended to Anthony Pownde; thence to his eldeſt ſon, Richard Pownde; and at length became veſted in fee in Mr. Smith, of whom Mr. Taylor, in the year 1764, purchaſed it, including all the lands of the pariſh, of the value of 150*l. per annum*, except three ſmall farms, which were claimed by other perſons. The above eſtate, for 60 years previous to Mr. Taylor's purchaſe, was in the poſſeſſion of a diſtreſſed mortgager, and receivers under decrees in Chancery, whoſe ſole aim was to raiſe money by felling of timber, by which means it was open to the encroachments of every one. By an inquiſition, taken in the firſt year of Edward VI. it appears that Anthony Pownde died the 29th of February, ſeiſed of the manor of Drayton (among other eſtates), which he held of the king by grand ſerjeantry, "ad inveniend' unum homin' cuſtod' orient' port' caſtr' de Porcheſt' per xv dies tempore guar';" which tenure convinces me the grant was of great antiquity. This manor of Drayton went out of the family of the Pownde's by a female branch, and remained thus ſevered from Farlington a number of years. In 1703, Mr. Smith, who was previouſly ſeiſed of Farlington (in conjunction with one Clemence), purchaſed the manor and land of Drayton from the co-heirs of Mr. Richbell and Sir Benjamin Newland, and divided the whole amongſt themſelves. The fatal conſequences of the South-ſea ſcheme drove Col.

Smith,

Smith (after mortgaging his manors of Farlington and Drayton) to the Continent, and involved him in difficulties which terminated only with his life. He is ſaid to have lived in habits of intimacy with Mr. Norton, of Southwick houſe, who, in compaſſion of his diſtreſſes, made him many valuable preſents, as ſome report, to the amount of an hundred a year. The eccleſiaſtical hiſtory of the pariſh remains in great obſcurity: when or by whom the preſent church was founded, I cannot learn. It adjoins the high-road on the bottom of the South ſide of the hill, and appears to have been built with large flints caſed with ſtone. A grave-ſtone of a knight-templar was, ſome time ſince, in repairing the church, diſcovered. This might induce one to believe the church, or the ſite of it, to be of early date. John de Farlington in 22 Ed. I. and Ralph de Drayton, were both benefactors to the religious in thoſe days: whether either of them built the preſent church is a matter of uncertainty. It conſiſts of a ſingle nave, and the chancel, as uſually the caſe, ſeparated from it by a thick clumſy arch. Mr. Taylor added a light and pleaſant ſeat to the church, which he appropriated to the uſe of his own family. The following inſcriptions are placed in the chancel and nave:

"Of yᵉ charyte pray for the ſoule of Antony Pawnde of Drayton, in the countie of Southᵗ, eſquyer, whiche deceſſyd the vjt day of February, in the yere of our Lorde God MCCCCC.XLIII. On whoſe ſoule Criſt have mercey."

"Dedicated
to the memory of JANE EVANS,
wife of Peter Evans, clerk,
rector of this pariſh, and ſix of their [children;
who (in ſure and certain hope of a joyful [reſurrection
together) were at different times under- [neath interred,
viz.
WILLIAM EVANS, June 9th, 1746;
JOHN, September 9th, 1747;
JANE, April 5th, 1749;
DAVID, May 21ſt, 1753;
RICHARD, November 10th, 1755;
LAURA, September 24th, 1759.
Jane Evans, their mother,
was buried Jan. 26th, 1778,
in the 62d year of her age;
a pious charitable woman.
And,
likewiſe, to the memory
of
the Rev. PETER EVANS, B.D.
who was rector of this pariſh
43 years.
He departed this life the 14th day
of January, 1781,
in the 76th year of his age."

"Sacred
to the memory of
JANE TAYLOR,
the wife of Peter Taylor, eſq.
of Purbrook park,
who departed this life
the 29th Auguſt, 1770,
in the 61ſt year of her age.
As a grateful tribute to her exalted virtues,
this monument is erected by her affection- [ate huſband,
anno 1774.
Under this ſtone, and in the ſame vault
with his wife, are depoſited
the remains of PETER TAYLOR, eſq.
lord of the manors of Farlington and [Drayton,
in this county; of Milton, in Somerſetſhire;
and patron of this church.
He was twice elected to repreſent the [borough
of Portſmouth in parliament.
Born at Wells, the 11th November, 1714;
and died there, the 3d November, 1777,
in the 63d year of his age."

In the church-yard:

"By the munificence of Peter Taylor, eſq. lord of this manor, and patron of this church, this ſtone was ſet up in memory of WILLIAM HOOKER, and MARY, his wife, who lived together in a married ſtate ſeventy-five years. He was buried here the eighteenth of December, 1755, aged ninety-ſeven years. She died of the ſmall-pox, and was buried here June the fifteenth, 1757, in the hundredth year of her age."

The payments of this rectory are as follow:

	£.	s.	d.
In the king's books	9	13	4
Yearly tenths -	0	19	4
Proc. yearly -	0	10	8

Rectors.—Francis Nelſon in 1665; Peter Evans, B. D. from 1738 to 1781; Roger Cole, M. A. from 1781 to 1788; John Burrow, D.D. from 1788 to the preſent time.

Patrons, the family of Pownde.

—— Bro-

—— Brereton, gent. in 1689; Tho. Dacre, esq. 1725; Thomas Smith, esq. 1742; Peter Taylor, esq. 1777; Charles-William Taylor, esq. the present patron.

The glebe land belonging to the rectory contains about two acres and an half; the church-yard half an acre, adjoining to which stands the parsonage-house, fronting very pleasantly towards the sea. A benefaction to the parish is recorded in the Register in the following words:

"April 23, 1711. These are to satisfie all it may concern, y^t the money given by Mr. Winter, which was the sum of twenty pounds, for the use of the poor widows of the parish of Farlington; and that the interest of the said twenty pound to be paid and divided among or between the said widows, which receive no benefaction of the parish; and the money to be kept in the hands of the overseer of the poor or churchwardens of the said parish, and the interest to be disposed no other ways, and for no other intent or purpose; and the payment of the same to be on Good Friday, under the yew-tree in the church-yard, every-year."

Yours, &c. FATHER PAUL.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 29.

IN one of my rambles in the vicinity of the metropolis, I was much pleased with the rural simplicity of West Twyford, near Ealing, Middlesex. The whole place consists only of the church and the manor-house, which is very near it, and is surrounded by a moat. The present church is a brick structure, of very small dimensions, and contains some curious monuments to the memory of the Moyles, &c. For the inscriptions, as well as a particular account of the parish, I refer your readers to Mr. Lysons's Environs of London*; in which elegant work, however, the following are omitted.

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"Emt. ARTHURI MOYLE, fil. Gualteri Moyle, arm. qui obiit 1° Januarii, 1681.

His friends' delight, the glory and the pride,
Of masculine worth, disslik'd this world, and dy'd.
Behaviour, courage, all this world could boast, [lost:
Or age bring forth, with Arthur Moyle is
Whose name requires no gloss to set it off;
Brother and son of Walter, that 's enough."

At the West end of the nave, on a flat stone:

"Here lie buried the
bodies of WALTER MOYLE,
esq. and his two little
sonnes, ROBERT and FRANCIS,
1660."

Underneath:

"Here lyes
ANDREW PHILIPS, esq."

Should Mr. Malcolm, or any other of your ingenious correspondents, visit this sequestered spot, I hope they will favour you with a drawing, which, I have no doubt, will please the publick, as well as your sincere well-wisher, though new correspondent, BIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

I AM one of those who have been taught to believe, that the beginning of the 18th century produced some authors who understood the art of writing quite as well as their more enlightened successors of the present day: and I have given myself up without scruple to the study of Addison, Swift, and Pope. The two former of these, however, have, within these few years, been very roughly handled by a great critick; and the latter escaped only because he had the good luck to be a poet. This ingenious gentleman has aimed certain sharp weapons, called asterisks*, with equal skill and success, at what he conceives to be their vulnerable parts. Addison, we are told, "though a man of considerable taste†," is "a writer eminently enervated‡." This wretched author, being thus introduced as a delinquent, is then laid before the readers, and unmercifully crucified by means of the aforesaid asterisks. The Dean of St. Patrick's, after being compli-

* Vol. III. p. 608.

* See Godwin's Enquirer, p. 419.
† Ibid. p. 437. ‡ Ibid. p. 438.

mented

mented upon the integrity of his principles, undergoes the ſame fate. In the ſame manner does this modern Ariſtarchus treat ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed authors who have flouriſhed between the reigns of Queen Anne and George the Second. Shafteſbury, he tells us, was an uncouth writer, and a buffoon. Fielding's genius was *jejune* and puerile; his ſtyle feeble, coſtive, and ſlow; and his irony hard, pedantic, and unnatural. The following judicious concluſion is then drawn from theſe ingenious and polite remarks, *viz.* that every year now produces about half a dozen books written in a ſtyle much ſuperior to the old way of Swift and Addiſon. The author recommends the ſtudy of news-papers and political pamphlets*; and hath enlivened his Eſſay with one or two amuſing obſervations on the vulgariſms of our parliamentary orators, and on the ignorance and barbariſm of our biſhops and lawyers. I confeſs, I cannot agree with him in all theſe ſentiments; nor can I ſay, that the "lofty port†" which the Engliſh language hath aſſumed of late has "ſeized on a very large portion of my eſteem‡." If this letter ſhould ſo far be approved by you as to be inſerted in your entertaining Miſcellany, I ſhall trouble you with ſome obſervations on this ſubject more at length; in which I will endeavour to ſhew, that the wits of Queen Anne's time were not ſo low in merit as this author would perſuade us; and that the ſtyle at preſent in faſhion is liable to ſome few objections. B. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Warminſter, Aug.* 3.

PASSING through a ſmall village not many miles from Saliſbury, on Sunday laſt, a few moments before the commencement of the Evening Service, I was led to enter the church, where I was highly gratified in hearing the Prayers of our truly excellent Church read with that decency and pathos which they ſurely at all times demand. The ſermon, which, in point of language and delivery, it muſt be confeſſed, appeared to me much ſuperior to country diſcourſes in general, led me to draw out my pencil, and employ my ſtenographic abilities. Some of the paſſages were wonderfully ſtriking and *local*. The two following, it is humbly preſumed, deſerve to be ſounded with the voice of a Stentor in every church, nay, in the Senate of Great Britain!

"Can proviſions in any nation poſſibly be cheap, where all kinds, even of the hare neceſſaries of life, are withheld from the labouring poor (which are the ſtrength and ſinews of a nation) by the monopoly, ingroſſing, regrating, and foreſtalling, of a ſet of wretches, who, in almoſt any country but this (ſuch are the bleſſed effects of our liberty!) would be taken and hung up directly, as indeed they ought to be, who are a diſgrace to common humanity itſelf? And every one is ſo, who, like a vulture, can feed and prey upon his fellow-creatures. Have we any laws againſt this vile oppreſſion, or have we not? If we have, I pray God they may be ſtrictly and ſeverely executed§."

"I have it from good authority, that three or four men, I ſhould have ſaid ſavages, have more than *once* roſe the three adjacent markets‖. To what purpoſe does the ſupreme Father of all mercies, and the God of all comforts, ſhower down his bleſſings daily and hourly upon us? What uſe will that fine crop of corn now on our grounds be of, if in a month or two, by *another* artificial ſcarcity, wickedly made by one ſet of men, and as wickedly overlooked by another, we ſhall be daily ſtarving in the midſt of plenty?

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

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* Enquirer, p. 374. † Ibid. p. 373. ‡ Ibid. p. 374.

§ "When wheat was at 42 l. *per* load there was no corn to be procured; every farmer declared his ſtock was *out*, and the diſtreſs before harveſt muſt be great indeed. Within a fortnight from that time it fell to 18l.; and then there was a redundancy of grain. How can theſe things be?" See the Saliſbury and Winchester Journal for *this* week.——"The farmers are looking after the late ſcarcity; but not finding it in their *barns*, they declare their ignorance of the *matter*." See the Bath Chronicle.

‖ Suppoſed to mean Warminſter, Devizes, and Saliſbury.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

I SEND you what appears to me extraordinary inſtances of longevity in one family, accompanied by others in the ſame ſmall pariſh of Denton, near Canterbury.

This pariſh, of which I do not know the exact meaſurement, does not probably contain more than 1000 acres; and the average of baptiſms till very lately has not, I think, been more than four.

Rev. William Lunn was preſented to this rectory in 1662; and was buried here Feb. 24, 1704-5.

1. His ſon, William, baptized at Denton Sept. 7. 1665, died archdeacon of Huntingdon, March 17, 1746-7, æt. 82. (Maſters's Hiſt. B. C. 344).—N. B. His ſon, Rev. Edward Lunn, died rector of Elſworth, co. Cambridge, 1791 (LXI. p. 1067), æt. 84.

2. His daughter, Katharine, wife of —— Downing, born at Denton, 1667; buried there 1761, æt. 94.—N. B. Her ſon, —— Downing, died at Hackney, Dec. 25, 1798, aged conſiderably more than 90.

3. Elizabeth, wife of —— Hill, born, 1672, at Denton; died at ditto 1768, æt. 96.

4. Margaret, wife of *Sackett* (I think, the Rev. John Sackett, a noted epigrammatiſt, &c. miniſter of Folkeſtone), born at Denton, 1677; died there 1763, æt. 94.

5. Edward, rector of Denton from 1705 till his death, born Oct. 1679, at Denton; died there Aug. 1764, æt. 84.

6. Baſil, born Aug. 1682, at Denton; buried there March 10, 1767, æt. 85.

I believe you will think with me that ſuch inſtances of longevity in one family, as the above, have ſeldom occurred, proved as they are by the moſt unqueſtionable evidence.

For the credit, however, of the uncommon healthineſs of the little pariſh of Denton, let me add, that, in the Regiſter, out of 20 ſucceſſive names, between 1764 and 1769, in which are included the above Edward Lunn, æt. 84, Baſil Lunn, æt. 85, Eliz. Hill, æt. 96, and Marg. Sackett, æt. 94, there alſo occur Richard Clarinbowle, æt. 89, Eliz. Prebble, æt. 84, Eve Friend, æt. 91; Eliz. Fox, æt. 84; ſo that eight out of 20 were verging towards 90.

Laſt year an old inhabitant was brought to be buried here who had attained his 85th year; and a few days ago the oldeſt pariſhioner died, æt. 90. E. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

AS all impartial diſquiſitions in a certain Society, of which I am a member, is in ſome reſpect for the preſent turned out of its uſual courſe, I apply myſelf to your public-ſpirited and impartial Repoſitory, where all Antiquarian lore meets with due reverence, to recount, that I yeſterday went to St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter, in conſequence of hearing that ſome of its fine remains were under the deſtroying hammer of the workmen.

I ſaw ſome of the moſt exquiſite performances of antient art that this country, or indeed any other, ever produced, falling into duſt and rubbiſh. This their praiſe I ſpeak, however, in deference to profeſſional men; and we ſhall, I hope, when your "Architect," in his ſurvey of this palace, ſhall arrive at this ſpot, have his particular elucidation of this moſt curious remain.

Among the many viſitors preſent, there was the very Artiſt who, in 1791, ſurveyed and drew the plans, elevations, ſections, &c. of this chapel, by order of the Society of Antiquaries, and who afterwards publiſhed them. I found him in converſation with a perſon, who peremptorily told him, that the Surveyor of the Board of Works had given the moſt direct and poſitive orders that he ſhould not be permitted to draw from any one object in the place; and, but for the entreaties of the ſtanders-by, would have been, no doubt, compelled to have left the chapel inſtantly; which, however, was de-

layed; and, as far as his eyes went, and his memory could take place, I perceived he was not idle. This buſineſs happened about 12 o'clock, and at one I, with him, quitted the ſpot, the workmen locking us out.

This morning, being eager to renew my delight in contemplating this ſcene, I went again, but found a man placed at the door to refuſe and prevent any one from entering this St. Stephen's chapel; and I likewiſe was given to underſtand the abovementioned Artiſt, like me, had been again repulſed.

I may remark, that a public building is certainly a national poſſeſſion; and when that building is ſuffering the loſs of ſome of its moſt exquiſite parts for ever, if any perſon, capable to illuſtrate and to preſent them to the publick, is to be in the moſt illiberal manner obſtructed from perfecting the ſame, ſome ſtrange reaſons muſt be the cauſe for ſuch an unprecedented mode of procedure.

My feelings as a member of the Society of Antiquaries are hurt indeed, to reflect that two of its body, and here I particularly allude to the Artiſt, ſhould be thus diſgraced: and I confeſs doubts may ariſe as to the poſſibility of theſe my aſſertions; but it fortunately happened many were preſent, who, no doubt, as lovers of our National Antiquities, will come forward as well as myſelf, to confirm the ſame.

A Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

IN Dr. Bulleyne's "Dialogue both pleaſaunte and pitieful, wherin is a goodlie Regiment againſt Fever, Peſtilence, &c." 1564, 1569, 8vo, is introduced a converſation between a citizen and his wife, and their man Roger, retiring from the city to Barnet, the birth-place of the latter, who tells them the adventures of his grandfather, who was a leader of a band of tall men, under the Earl of Warwick, at the battle of Barnet, 1471, the night before which he ſtole from the camp, and hid himſelf for a whole month in a great hollow oak, whence he eſcaped without danger. In memory of which "his harneſs was *worn upon St. George's back* in their church many a cold winter after; a piece of ſecret hiſtory not to be found in the Chronicles." This ſervant's brother's name was John Penington, apothecary, in Wood-ſtreet. This extract is from the art. BULLEYN, Biog. Brit. II. 1027 [E] 1ſt edit. The circumſtance of armour *worn on St. George's back*, not noticed by any of our Antiquaries, I never could underſtand till accidentally reading an abſtract of the old French romance of "Petit Jean de Saintré, reduced into modern language and ſentiment by M. de Treſſan, and printed by Didot, 1791, 12mo, I found that when Saintré, intending to revenge himſelf of the abbot who had foiled him in wreſtling, produced two ſuits of armour, and offered him his choice, the abbot is made to ſay, "I recollect having in my church a great old St. George, all broken, and half covered with ruſty armour. If M. Saintré will put me to the trial, on condition of giving me this ſuit of armour, I will endeavour to win it, in order to reſtore my St. George to his former honours," p. 284. Nothing like this appears in the Engliſh edition of this romance by Treppeſel, black-letter, 4to, without date; nor in that of Paris, 1724, 3 vols. 12mo, III. pp. 654, 655.

In the collation given by the abbot to the lady, we find ſallades, *creſſons*, vinegar, roaſted lamprevs, and in paſte, and in their ſauces, *rouges*, barbels, ſalmons roaſted, and in paſte great *carreaulx* [brochets] and great carps, plates of lobſters [eſcreviſſes *plains*], and large eels ſmothered *(renverſees) à la gallentine*, plates of different earthen-ware [*grais*], covers of entremets, and jelly, white, red, and

and gilded, Bourbonnoiſe tarts, *talemouſes* and *flans* of cream, almonds highly ſugared and peeled, *cerneaulx* of roſe-water, figs of *Meliquc*, *Allegarde*, and Marſeilles, and raiſins of Corinth, III. 568. Does not this remind you of your old friend's "Form of Cury:" Where, however, we are not informed what *galentyne* was, except it was a preparation of *galengale* powder. Perhaps *rouges* were *roüches*. In this romance, Ib. p. 952, we learn that the cold was kept out of the ſtomach by a breakfaſt of toaſts and ypocras [*toſtees a l'ypocras* & a la pouldre de duc] toaſts ſteeped in wine ſeaſoned with ſome ſpicy powder, called, in the Form of Cury, *poudre douce*; of which ſee the Preface to that book, pp. xxix. xxx. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17.

THE obſervations on the ſtate of literature by Sainte-Croix, in his eſſay "Des anciens Gouvernemens fédératifs, et de la Légiſlation de Crète," juſt publiſhed in one volume, 8vo, at Paris, illuſtrating the power of the Amphictyons in different parts of Europe, are too remarkable not to find a place in your uſeful Miſcellany.

"Les ténèbres répandues ſur notre horizon s'etendent chaque jour; le flambeau des lettres ira briller dans un autre hémiſphère, il ne ſe rallumera plus dans les mains qui l'ont éteint. La foule des hommes célèbres en tout genre a diſparu; l'origine en remontoit au ſiècle régénérateur de François premier, et leur nombre s'étoit fort augmenté dans le 17me ſiècle à jamais mémorable, et ſi fécond en hommes de génie, en ſavans du premier ordre, &c. La chaîne, après s'être affoiblie pendant longtemps, a été ſoudain briſée. Il en reſte ſans doute quelques anneaux épars; mais conſumés par le temps, ils vont périr. Des géomètres, des chemiſtes, des minéralogiſtes, tous les gens qui cultivent des connoiſſances relatives à l'art funeſte de la guerre, la plupart ſi étrangers à l'étude de l'antiquité et des lettres, ſont encore en grand nombre; mais ils ne ſurvivront pas beaucoup à la deſtruction que pluſieurs ont ſecondé ſans s'en appercevoir. Le ſort des ſciences eſt inſéparable de celui des lettres, qui, après leur avoir donné naiſſance, ne ceſſent de les alimenter." B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

AS the following ſtatement is nearly connected with the future welfare of the ſtudy of Antiquity, I make no doubt it will meet with a ready inſertion in your Miſcellany.

In the year 1791, I was ordered by the Society of Antiquaries (the idea, I have always underſtood, originating with his Majeſty), to ſurvey, and make plans, elevations, &c. of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter; and, owing to the wainſcoting put up againſt the interior face of the walls, I could not render my illuſtration complete. Hearing laſt week that the ſaid wainſcoting was taken down for the purpoſe of getting room for two or three benches, I went for the laudable purpoſe, as I conceived, of perfecting my ſurvey; when I ſaw ſome of the moſt rare works of Art that this or any country ever produced falling beneath the workmen's hammers; and before I had begun my talk, the labourer in truſt (to whom I was no ſtranger) candidly told me he had poſitive orders from the Surveyor of the Board of Works that I ſhould not be permitted to ſtay in the chapel, or make any drawings. My remonſtrances were in vain, although backed by many gentlemen preſent. The next morning I went again, in hopes the Surveyor of the Board of Works had reverſed his orders; but found them more ſtrongly enforced, and a man placed at the door to keep me out. I afterwards learned that a Foreign Artiſt was admitted to draw at his diſcretion.

I now call upon Mr. Wyatt, the ſaid Surveyor of the Board of Works, to come forward and ſtate, like a man and a gentleman, his reaſons for refuſing me, an Engliſh Artiſt, a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and a Loyal Subject, in favour of an Alien, to make drawings from the interior of St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter? An explanation the publick have a

right

right to know, and I to demand, when we are losing for ever from our sight such an inestimable work of antient Art. J. CARTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 23.

AMONG other difficulties which that respectable body the Parochial Clergy labour under, there is one of a particular nature, its being expected that they shall sign a certificate for every publican to obtain a licence, or for other persons to obtain certain offices and emoluments, testifying for the good characters of such persons, or in other cases of life and death, in which the Clergy are liable to be imposed upon. When such persons apply, many of the Clergy do not like to refuse them, especially as they throw out it will be the means of preventing them from obtaining an office, or getting a livelihood. But, Mr. Urban, I for myself declare, and hope that many of my respectable brethren will think and act with me, that, let whatever be the consequences, I will not sign any certificate where I do not know, or do not approve, the character of the person applying. And in the case of publicans I will not certify at all; for, I consider the great number that are annually licensed, however profitable to the revenue, to be a public nuisance to the morals and religion of the community at large. CLER. PAROCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

THE particulars you have lately inserted concerning Mr. Harte (LXIX. 827, 1013, 1178) are extremely satisfactory; and, as they will doubtless be used by future Biographers, it may not be improper to accompany them with a character from the pen of the celebrated "English Traveller," the Rev. Martin Sherlock; of whom, in return, any authentic anecdotes will be particularly acceptable to, Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

"The first wish of Lord Chesterfield's soul was, that Mr. Stanhope should be clever; and he trusted him with a tutor who was a perfect mediocrity. One half of a man's talents depends upon education; and an able governor will almost create parts in a pupil. It is at least certain, that he shall so far improve natural gifts, that it shall nearly appear creation. There must be parts to draw out parts. Here then was the first capital error his Lordship was guilty of. His next great points that he wished to accomplish were, to make his son an elegant speaker, and a graceful dissembler. Mr. Harte was awkward in his manner, ungraceful in his elocution, and knew very little of his own language, as appears from several passages in the letters in question. I mean nothing less than to reflect upon this gentleman. He was a man of probity and learning. I only mean that he was totally unfit for what appears to have been Lord Chesterfield's principal aim. It is well known how much more prevalent example is than precept; and this nobleman sent a tutor with his son, who was to enforce *hourly* by example the direct contrary of what *he* was to teach, *once a fortnight*, by precept."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

IN the church yard of *West Ham**, by the door, close to the South wall of the chancel, is an altar-tomb of stone covered with a blue slab; on which, beneath the following arms (*viz.* a castle between two scaling-ladders, bearing in chief a sinister hand between two helmets; Crest, a wolf's head erazed, holding in his mouth a wing expanded), is inscribed, in Roman capitals, on the top,

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. HEALIN† PRAGELL, who was buried the 29th of March, 1616; who was wife to Captaine John Pragell, who was governor of Barwick, and chiefe generall vnder Qveen Elizabeth her ma't's forces in‡ the North."

On the South front:

"Vnder this tomb lieth the body of Mr. CLEMENT PRAGELL, who was borne in this parish, & left for ever five pounds a yeare to the poore of the same, and twenty shillings a year for the keeping this and the next tomb in repair. He died the 16th day of March, anno Dom. 1680, and was aged 73 yeares."

At the foot of this is another similar tomb. The blue slab broken, and clamped with iron.

The arms are, Paly of three coats. First, a chevron charged with three martlets between three owls. Second,

* Lysons, vol. IV. p. 245.

† Mr. Lysons, p. 263, reads *Uxalin.*

‡ Mr. Lysons says, *for* the North.

as above. Third, quarterly, 1. a helmet in baſe; 2 and 3. Barré; 4. three helmets, 2 and 1.

On the top, below the above arms, are theſe lines in Roman capitals:

"If any ſtranger paſſing by
Deſire to know who here doth lye,
Read there, I pray, this monument,
Which founded was by John and Clement,
Two happy ſonnes, whoſe pious care
Caus'd them this monument to reare.
See and admire—Heaven is juſt;
Theire names ſhould live when they are duſt,
Who, whilſt they did on earth remayne,
On heav'nly thoughts did fix their ayme."

Alſo,

"Here lyeth ye body of Willia' Pra-
[oell, who
was bvried ye xi Avgvſt, 1579.
Here lyeth ye body of John Pragell,
[ſenior,
who was bvried ye 21ſt of Novemb. 1590.
Here lyeth the body of Richard Pragell,
who, towards ye relief of ye poore of
this pariſh, left five pounds a yeare by
will, to be paid during ye world's end.
He was bvried in, ye year of our Lord 1618.
Here lieth ye body of John Pragell, jun.
He was bvried Octob. 24, 1633."

"Here lyeth Jane*, daughter of Thomas† Hill. She was wife unto Thomas Pragell, who had iſſue, John, Thomas, Clement, and Suſan.

"This monument was erected at the charge of the ſaid John and Clement, in honour and love to their parents."

[This is on a freſher ſtone, and well cut; it ſeems new.]

"Repaired by the church-wardens anno Domini, 1788."

Mr. Challen, the ſexton, ſays, they then laid out 9l. on theſe two tombs.

In the church-yard, a ſmall diſtance from the North wall of this church, is a decayed obeliſk, now 10 feet high, "10 the memory of Nathaniel Wickham, M.D. who died Sept. 12, 1727, aged 69;" which appears to have been of ſome note, having the remains of an iron paliſade. On the North pedeſtal are the following lines:

"Leſt that his ſprightly innocence
Should ſully'd be by longer ſtay,
Early his ſoul took flight from hence
Direct to heav'n the uſual way.
"Here undiſturb'd may 's aſhes reſt
Till Chriſt ſhall them re-animate,
Then glorious riſe, for ever bleſs'd
With joys which ne'er will terminate."

On the North plinth:

"Nathanael, ſon of N. Wickham, of Stratford, doctor in phyſic, died 17 Feb. 1719-20, aged 5 years and 7 weeks."

On the South ſide of the church ſtands alſo a ſuperb monument with a ſpire, together 12 or 14 feet high. On the South baſe is,

"John Henniker died the 6th of April, 1749, aged 50.

"Hannah Henniker died the 11th January, 1745, aged 51.

"Below here are interred the remains of Mr. John Henniker, merchant*, late of this pariſh, and Hannah, his wife. They were exemplary for their mutual love and affection, and juſtly eſteemed by thoſe who truly knew them during their matrimonial ſtate, which conſiſted of 31 years. They had ſix children; three of whom were left to mourn the loſs of the beſt of parents. Their only ſurviving ſon, Sir John, in teſtimony of his duty and gratitude, cauſed this monument to be erected to their memory.

On the Weſt is,

"Dame Anne Henniker, late the much-loved wife of Sir John Henniker, bart. ſon of the above John and Hannah, died at Briſtol Hot-wells the 18th of July, 1792; and was buried in Rocheſter cathedral."

(where is a monument, executed by Banks, with a pompous inſcription. See vol. LXIV. p. 410).

On the North baſe of this monument are the names of three daughters of John and Anne Henniker, who died infants about 1752.

Arms, a chevron charged with a mullet of ſix points between two creſcents in chief and an eſcalop in baſe, *Henniker*; impaling, a chevron between three cygnets with wings expanded, *Swanſon*.

In the church-yard, to the South-weſt, is an altar-tomb, elevated eight or nine feet, with a flaming vaſe, enriched, thus inſcribed.

South front:

"Mr. Robert Watts, late of this pariſh, died the 2d of February, 1747, aged 42."

North front:

"Elizabeth, wife of Robert Watts, died the 20th of September, 1751, aged 73."

Arms, three arrows in pale, charged in chief with three human heads cou-

* Mr. Lyſons ſays *Joan*.
† Mr. Lyſons ſays *John*.

* John Henniker was a ſail-maker in Wapping, and married Hannah, daughter of Mr. John Swanſon, of London. P.

ped

ped in profile; impaling a chevron between three bears paws erased.—Creſt, a greyhound ſejant, Argent.

Yours, &c. A TRAVELLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 9.

THE chapel within the pariſh-church of St. Peter, of Hackneſs, near Scarborough, in the county of York, was conſecrated, by virtue of a commiſſion of Richard, Archbiſhop of York, directed to Richard, Biſhop of Sodor, by the name of *St. Margaret's chapel*. It was founded and decently furniſhed with altar rails, font, pulpit, ſeats, and two bells, with other neceſſaries for divine worſhip, by Sir Thomas Poſthumus Hoby, of Hackneſs, knt. The annual ſtipend for a curate was alſo ſettled by him, being equal in value to all the tithes yearly ariſing out of the precincts of Harwodale, Harwood, and Hingley*.

In the South ſide wall of the chancel is erected a monument to Arthur Dakins, eſq. with his arms, and the following inſcription:

"Here lieth interred, in ye aſſured hope of the reſurrection, ARTHURE DAKINS, eſq.; who, after he had attayned unto ye age of 76 years, died ye 13 day of July, 1592. He left behinde him by Thomazin, his wife, the daughter of Thomas Guy, eſquire, and Alice, his wife, ſiſter to ſir Wimund Carewe, of Anthony, in the countie of Cornwal, knight, an only daughter and heyre, named Margaret, whom he twice beſtowed in mariage in his lifetime; firſt, unto Walter Devereux, eſquire, ſecond brother unto the Right Hon. Robert, now Erle of Eſſex. But he died in his firſt youth, w'thout iſſue, by a hurte received in ſervice before Roane, in ye year 1591; and then he married her unto Thomas Sidney, eſquire, ye third ſonne of the Honourable Sir Henry Sidney, knight, and companion of ye Garter; but he, after he had two years overlived his wive's ſaid father, died alſo, without iſſue, ye 26 day of July, 1595; whos body was by his diſtreſſed widow honourably buried at Kingſton upon Hull; and in the 13 moneth of her ſingle and moſt ſolitary life ye ſaid Margaret diſpoſed of herſelf in mariage unto Sir Thomas Poſthumus Hoby, knight, ye ſecond ſonne of Sir Thomas Hoby, knight, who died in Paris in the year 1566, when he there remained ambaſſadour from our moſt dread ſovraigne the Q. Ma'tie that nowe is."

Arms. Gu. a lion paſſant-gardent and two mullets in pale Or, between two flaunches Ar. each charged with a lion rampant Sa. Creſt, a dexter arm embowed proper, holding a battle-axe Ar.

Theſe arms and creſt were confirmed to Arthur Dakins, eſq. in 1563, with the following motto: "Strike, Dakyns, the Devil's in the hempe."

Can any of your numerous and ingenious correſpondents account for the origin of this *ſingular* motto? The ſame was uſed by the family of Dakeyne, of Stubbing-edge, in Derbyſhire; and is now uſed by a branch of the ſame family, long ſettled at Darley-dale, in the laſt-mentioned county.

Sir Thomas Poſthumus Hoby, in his will, proved the laſt day of Auguſt 1646, directed his body to be buried in the chancel of Hackneſs church, nigh to his late wife, the Lady Margaret Hoby deceaſed. Lady Margaret died in the year 1633, aged 63 years. I ſhould be glad to learn any farther particulars concerning Hackneſs, eſpecially the antient deſcent of its manor.

Yours, &c. Z.

* Torr's MS. penes dean and chapter of York.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

YOUR Lincolnſhire correſpondents would much oblige me by any authentic account of the deſcendants of William Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, whoſe will is dated in 1639, and whoſe eldeſt ſon, Robert, died before his father. He had a ſecond ſon, Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Lloyd, M. D. whoſe daughter and heir was married to Sir Henry Hurlock, grandfather of the preſent baronet. The doubt is, who was the wife of Robert; when did he die; and what children, if any, he left? An anſwer will much oblige.

Yours, &c. BIOGRAPHICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

IN vol. LXIX. p. 658, an admirer of Sophocles diſturbs an elegant word, ἐυτομῶς ἀηδόνες, without ſufficient reaſon, and without giving a better in its ſtead. It is not neceſſary always to celebrate the plaintiveneſs of the nightingale; all her notes are "moſt muſical," ſome only "moſt melancholy."

The line of Pythagoras, may, I believe, be explained by the proverb, "as your are ſtrong, be merciful." "Hate not your friend," ſays the Sage, "for a ſlight offence, though you are powerful," though you are his ſuperior.

ſuperior. The caution is requiſite, "for power dwells near neceſſity," or violence; that is, thoſe who have nothing to reſtrain them but their own will are apt to be arbitrary and violent. It is a true picture of human infirmity, and, I apprehend, the true meaning of the poet. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

SALMON, in his Survey of England, p. 676, under Shropſhire, mentions "an old poem, which is talk'd of in Wales, deſcribing the fountains of the Severn, the Wye, and the Rydal, riſing on Plinlimmon, in Montgomeryſhire. Theſe are called *Three Siſters*, who agreed to make a viſit to the ſea in the morning. Severn was up very early, and took compaſs through Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Glouceſterſhire; Wye roſe later, and took her journey through the counties of Radnor and Hereford, fell in with her ſiſter near Chepſtow, in Monmouthſhire, and went hand-in-hand to the Ocean; but Rydal indulged her dreams, and lay ſo late, ſhe was forced to take the neareſt road to Aberiſtwith."

Has this curious poem (for curious it muſt be, from the nature of its ſubject) appeared in an Engliſh dreſs? If not, will any of your Cambrian correſpondents indulge us with a tranſlation? H. D. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 6.

IT is remarkable that the proceſs of brewing ale without hops, alluded to in p. 622, ſhould be ſo little known, or at leaſt adopted; for, from what Mr. Fairbanks ſays, "every good wife *pretends* to have a knowledge of it." It is in fact no more than what was generally practiſed in the days of our great-grandfathers. Dr. Andrew Boorde, in his *Regimente or Dyetary of Healthe*, 1562, 12mo, ſpeaking of ale, ſays, "it is made of malte and water, and they the whiche do put anye other thynge to ale except yeſte, barme, or goddes good, doeth ſophyſticall there ale." He adds, that it ſhould not be drunk under five days old. Afterwards treating of beer, he ſays "it is made of malte, of hoppes, and water. It is a naturall dryncke for a Dutcheman." (He has before remarked that ale was natural drink for an Engliſhman.) And now of late dayes it is muche uſed in England, to the detryment of manye Englyſhemen, ſpecyally it kylleth them the whiche be troubled with the colyche." I could adduce, if neceſſary, other inſtances of the omiſſion of hops in brewing ale, and even a penalty for uſing them; but the above receipt may be thought a *quantum ſufficit*. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Dudley*, *Auguſt* 8.

PERMIT me to inform your correſpondent Veritas, p. 502, that a perſon who libels the dead is puniſhable by indictment, or information, it being deemed a public offence at the common law, as tending to a breach of the peace, by exciting the friends of the deceaſed to revenge the attack on his memory, and is, therefore, a matter of public and not of individual concern. See 3 Bac. Abr. 490, Rex v. Topham, 4th Term Rep.

In a civil action, the truth of the accuſation may be pleaded in bar of the ſuit; but, in a criminal proſecution, the tendency which all libels have to diſturb the public peace is the whole that the law conſiders; it is, therefore, in ſuch a proſecution immaterial whether the matter of it be true or falſe. See 4 Black. Com. R. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 12.

IT has at times given me great pleaſure to write a letter for your Magazine, yet I have not troubled you very often. The ſubject of the controverſy begun between the Inſpector and myſelf I have much at heart, and, therefore, regret the more that you have not inſerted my letter of April 12, though you have indulged him with two replies to my former letter, in pp. 201, 518. I ſince find, p. 605, a letter taking my part againſt the Inſpector. Pleaſe to tell B. J. B.

"Non tali auxilio, non defenſoribus iſtis,
Tempus eget;"

Tell him, if the Papal Power be the firſt and ſecond beaſt both, then one and another mean the ſame thing; tell him, one and one make but one, and, of courſe two and two do not make four; tell him, to make the little horn of Daniel mean the firſt beaſt of St. John (notwithſtanding the authority he may quote, whether antient or modern), is to make the beaſt pluck off three of his own horns, inaſmuch as he makes the Papal Power deſtroy three of the kings which were his ſupport. Then aſk him, whether the

French

French power be not diverſe from, and more ſtout than, any of the ten kings out of which it has ariſen?

I could ſay much more on this ſubject, but ſhall only add, that to Hebræiſe Mahomet, and to Græciſe Pope Boniface, I hold to be equally ingenious, and as equally foreign to the point in queſtion.

Yours, &c. IULUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſt-Ham, Aug.* 13.

THE following lines may, perhaps, be ſervicable to the *ſtudious*.

When John Boyſe, Boys, or Bois *, (one of the tranſlators of the Bible, in the reign of James I.), was a young ſtudent at Cambridge, he received from the learned Dr. Whitaker three *rules* for avoiding thoſe diſtempers which uſually attend a ſedentary life, to which he adhered with equal conſtancy and ſucceſs.

1ſt. Study always ſtanding.
2d. Never ſtudy in a window.
3d. Never go to bed with cold feet.

Yours, &c. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Aug.* 14.

VIATOR, p. 622, has given us a Latin epitaph of Dr. M. Smith, ſaid to be written by Lord Townſhend. It would be adding greatly to the obligation if, in a future Number, he would alſo favour us with a *literal* tranſlation, in the vulgar tongue. I have myſelf been attempting an atchievement of this nature; but do not find the writing ſo eaſy as that "he that runs may read." In reality, there appears to be ſome difficulty in reconciling the words of the epitaph with the ſtrict rules of grammar. And I am hence inclined to ſuſpect, either that the noble perſonage in queſtion, who has hitherto been ſo diſtinguiſhed for his wit and claſſic taſte, *was* not *actually* the author; or elſe, that the epitaph has been erroneouſly tranſcribed.

Yours, &c. STATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 15.

I WAS aſtoniſhed to find, on looking into Sterne's Sermons the other day, whole paſſages copied from thoſe of John Norris, M. A. rector of Newton St. Loo, Somerſetſhire, and Bemerton, Wilts, and (before) of All Souls college, Oxford; where there is a buſt of him (ſee Gutch.) Norris was an excellent metaphyſician (the ſucceſsful opponent of Locke), and good poet, though infected with the bad taſte of his æra (1690). Perhaps ſome of your correſpondents could point out the parallel paſſages in Sterne and Norris. T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Dublin, Auguſt* 16.

WITH many acknowledgements to your obliging friend P. D. p. 664, I beg permiſſion to inform him, that no monument has been as yet erected, neither have I heard of any ſuch in preparation, for either of the two Peers he alludes to: and concerning the latter of whom, notwithſtanding the great elegance of his accompliſhments, we may ſay, as Malcolm does of the Thane of Cawdor, in the tragedy of Macbeth,

"Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving it."

The cathedral of Chriſt-church is at preſent ſhut up for the purpoſe of being cleared, and will not be opened until Michaelmas; but, I believe, there have not been any ſteps taken towards an erection of a monument in it within ſuch time by any national proviſion; and none ſuch are uſed in the church of St. Patrick, which is the dioceſan cathedral of the archiepiſcopal ſee of Dublin; but Chriſt church, like Weſtminſter, is a royal inſtitution, with a peculiar liberty, and governed by its own dean, three prebendaries, and other officers.

The ſong, p. 667, "Bleſt were the days," &c. was written, as a tranſlation from the Iriſh, by Mr. M. Morgan, author of the tragedy of Philoclea, and who died in the year 1762.

Yours, &c. JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 17.

HAVING obſerved in your Magazine, p. 40, a letter ſigned *No Sockman*, relative to an act of parliament 38 George III. ch. 52, which was introduced (as I believe) into the Houſe of Commons by Mr. D. P. Coke, your correſpondent remarks, that this ſalutary act does not remove *all* the evils ariſing from excluſive juriſdictions in chartered corporations having counties belonging to them. Of this he has given one ſtrong inſtance

* I am not certain concerning the *orthography*. If any kind correſpondent can ſettle that *point* for me, the obligation will be eſteemed great.

stance, and many more might be added to it: but as, perhaps, some of your readers may be members of parliament, and think with no Sockman, that the provisions of the abovementioned act ought to be extended, I submit to them the adoption of a sweeping clause, which would at once remedy most of the defects of that law, *viz.* that in *such* districts, whenever the proper magistrates belonging to them, shall be absent, or sick, or otherwise incapable of acting, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace for the county at large to take cognizance of offences committed, or other matters of magisterial supervision, in order that no failure or delay of justice may be occasioned by the temporary want of those appropriate justices, who ought always to be resident, and ready to do their duty, within the limits of their respective liberties, franchises, corporations, &c.

There is reason to suppose that the Judges would approve of this regulation; but, as the existing act was not passed through the House of Commons without some jealous animadversions upon it, perhaps it may be difficult to persuade those, who are interested in local distinctions, to make such a sacrifice of their privileges, even for the public good. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 7.

A Constant reader would esteem it a favour, if any of your medical correspondents could point out a remedy for the loss of the sense of smelling. I think it necessary to state my case as exact as possible. I am 35 years of age, and have always been subject to a stuffing of the nose whenever I take cold. I have for the last four or five years entirely lost the smell of flowers, which I am particularly fond of, and am in the habit of cultivating them for my amusement. Any thing strong or disagreeable I can always smell unless I have a cold. I have applied to several of the Faculty; but none of them have given me satisfactory relief. An early answer will oblige, Yours, &c. ANNA.

Mr. URBAN, *August* 9.

PASSING a few hours at Folkestone in a tour round the coast, in the enquiries which I was accidentally making, I heard from an inhabitant of the place of the great relief numbers had experienced, afflicted with the king's evil, from a weed peculiar to that part of the coast; but my informant gave too vague a description to enable me to ascertain the particular plant, which, I was assured, was peculiar to that spot. I shall, therefore, feel very much obliged to any of your numerous correspondents to favour me, through the means of your useful Publication, with a more particular account. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

IT appears by your last, p. 635, that an American clergyman has made good his claim to the Scotch title of Lord Fairfax; some particulars of which family are to be found in your vols. LXIII. 667, LXVI. 379, 925; and it seems that the grandfather of the present claimant was settled in America as well as the Lord Thomas to whom it appears he was uncle. And as the *present* estates of this antient family appear to be chiefly in America, where it is probable the new Lord Fairfax will reside, I cannot see what use the title will be to him *there*; for, though there may be many Aristocrats in Virginia, there is no House of Lords. G.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

YOUR learned correspondent, Mr. Anthony Sinnot, in his remark in answer to the queries of Mr. John Greenwood, p. 127, on the exemption of Ireland from venomous reptiles, quotes Donat, Bishop of Fesula. A full translation of his beautiful panegyrick on Ireland may be seen in a learned work on the history of that country, published some years ago, of which the following is a copy:

FAR Westward lies an isle of antient fame,
By nature blest'd, Hibernia is her name;
Enroll'd in books, exhaustless in her store
Of veiny silver, and of golden ore;
Her fruitful soil for ever teems with wealth;
With gems her water, and her air with health;
Her verdant fields with milk and honey flow,
Her woolly fleeces vie with virgin snow;
Her waving furrows flout with bearded corn;
And arms and arts her envied sons adorn:
"No ravage bear with lawless fury roves,
No rav'nous lion, through her peaceful groves;
No poison there infects, no scaly snake
Creeps through the grass, nor toad annoys the lake:

An

An iſland worthy of her pious race;
In war triumphant, and unmatch'd in peace."

Mr. URBAN, *Auguſt* 16.

THE following Noblemen have been elected from the Peerage of Ireland to ſit in the Imperial Houſe of Lords. Their Lordſhips are to ſit for life; a mode certainly more conſonant to the uſages of the Peerage than the octennial elections of Scotch nobility.

1. John-Thomas, Earl of Clanricarde.
2. George-Frederick, Earl of Weſtmeath.
3. Thomas, Earl of Bective.
4. Robert, Earl of Roden.
5. John, Earl of Altamont.
6. John, Earl of Glandore.
7. Thomas, Earl of Longford.
8. John, Earl of Erne.
9. Otway, Earl of Defart.
10. Robert, Earl of Leitrim.
11. Richard, Earl of Lucan.
12. Robert, Earl of Londonderry.
13. Henry, Earl of Conyngham.
14. Francis, Earl of Landaff.
15. Ralph, Viſcount Wicklow.
16. Thomas, Viſcount Northland.
17. Laurence, Viſcount Oxmantown.
18. Charles-Henry St.-John, Viſcount O'Neil.
19. Francis, Viſcount Bandon.
20. Richard, Viſcount Donoughmore.
21. Hugh, Viſcount Carleton.
22. Richard, Lord Cahier.
23. Edmund-Henry, Lord Glentworth.
24. George, Lord Callan.
25. Charles, Lord Somerton.
26. Richard, Lord Longueville.
27. Robert, Lord Roſmore.
28. James, Lord Tyrawley.

The following Peers of Ireland have already ſeats in the Engliſh Houſe of Lords:

1. William-Robert, Duke of Leinſter, is Viſcount Leinſter, of Taplow, in England.
2. Arthur, Marquis of Downſhire, is Earl of Hillſborough, Viſcount Fairford, and Baron of Harwich, in England.
3. George-Auguſtus, Marquis of Donegal, is Baron Fitherwick in England.
4. George-Delapoer, Marquis of Waterford, is Baron Tyrone, of Haverfordweſt.
5. Edmund, Earl of Cork and Orrery, is Baron Boyle, of Marſton, in England.
6. Baſil, Earl of Deſmond, is Earl of Denbigh, Viſcount Fielding, &c. in England.
7. Charles, Earl of Wexford, is Earl of Shrewſbury, &c. in England.
8. William-Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam, is Earl Fitzwilliam in England.
9. John, Earl of Darnley, is Lord Clifton in England.
10. John, Earl of Egmont, is Baron Lovel and Holland in England.
11. Frederic, Earl of Beſborough, is Baron Ponſonby, of Syſonby, in England.
12. John, Earl of Upper Oſſory, is Lord Upper Oſſory, of Ampthill, in England.
13. William, Earl of Shelburne, is Marquis of Lanſdowne, Earl of Wycombe, &c. &c. in England.
14. Richard, Earl of Shannon, is Baron of Carleton, co. York, in England.
15. James, Earl of Fife, is Baron Fife, in England.
16. Richard, Earl of Mornington, is Baron Welleſley, of Welleſley, co. Somerſet.
17. Francis, Earl of Moira, is Baron Rawdon in England.
18. James, Earl of Courtown, is Lord Tattesford in England.
19. George-Grenville-Nugent, Earl Nugent, Marquis of Buckingham, &c.
20. George, Earl Macartney, is Baron Macartney in England.
21. John, Earl of Clare, is Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon.
22. George Auguſtus, Viſcount Lumley, is Earl of Scarborough, &c. in England.
23. Thomas, Viſcount Bulkeley, is Baron of Beaumaris.
24. George, Viſcount Kells, Earl Cholmondeley, &c. in England.
25. John, Viſcount Downe, is Lord Dawnay.
26. John, Viſcount Strabane, Marquis of Abercorn in England.
27. George, Viſcount Midleton, Baron Brodrick in England.
28. James, Viſcount Grimſton, Baron Verulam in England.
29. Henry, Viſcount Gage, Baron of Firle.
30. Edward, Lord Digby, is Earl of Digby, &c. in England.
31. Philip, Lord Sherard, is Earl of Harborough, &c.
32. Francis-Seymour, Lord Conway, is Marquis of Hertford.
33. George, Lord Milton, is Earl of Dorcheſter in England.
34. Henry, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Mulgrave in England.
35. William, Lord Weſtcote, Lord Lyttleton in England.
36. Samuel, Lord Hood, Viſcount Hood in England.
37. John, Lord Delaval, Lord Delaval in England.
38. William, Lord Auckland, Lord Auckland in England.
39. Alexander, Lord Bridport, is Viſcount Bridport in England.
40. Robert, Lord Carrington, Lord Carrington in England.

The inſertion of this will gratify

A CONSTANT READER.

To

To the Right Hon. LORD STAMFORD, *Preſident,* VICE PRESIDENTS, *and* GOVERNORS, *of the* ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE extraordinary ſucceſs which, through a ſeries of years, attended the operations of your Society, in reſtoring to life apparently dead perſons, was long ago known and admired by ſeveral of the firſt phyſicians in Copenhagen. Our ingenious Profeſſor, Dr. TODE, in particular, had at different times during the laſt ten years, with his graceful eloquence, endeavoured to prevail upon his countrymen to erect a ſimilar eſtabliſhment; but, alas! to no purpoſe. This, perhaps, may be attributed to the circumſtance that only ſome few of the publick were acquainted with that progreſs and ſucceſs which had attended your excellent Inſtitution. Perhaps, alſo, but a few were at that time acquainted with the powers of medicine againſt *all ſorts of aſphyxia.*

The latter years were productive of thoſe excellent philoſophical treatiſes to which the queſtions propounded by you gave riſe. With the greateſt ſatisfaction we received and peruſed the works of *Godwyn, Kite, Coleman,* and *Fothergill*; wherein the poſſibility of reſtoring ſuſpended animation is, *à priori*, evidently demonſtrated; and at the ſame time, in the *Tranſactions* of your Society, we found that incomparable collection of facts which, *à poſteriori*, confirmed the ingenious theories of the above authors.

It is to theſe works, ſo important to mankind in general, and to the Sciences in particular, we owe that ſucceſs which, in the year 1790, drew public attention to this branch of medical policy in Denmark, by publiſhing the following ſhort treatiſe, which we hereby have the honour to ſend; accompanied, at the ſame time, with thoſe literary debates to which different opinions amongſt ſome of our phyſicians gave birth. This pamphlet gained the attention and applauſe of the publick. We embraced this favourable event, invited our fellow-citizens to contribute to the erection of a Society like yours, and had the ſatisfaction ſoon to find our wiſh fulfilled.

The number of members within a ſhort time increaſed to 300 in *Copenhagen* only, who, by voluntary gifts, raiſed a ſum of money, for which the neceſſary inſtruments were procured for the uſe of the publick. HIS MAJESTY the King of Denmark, always attentive to every thing that tends to public utility, has alſo moſt graciouſly ſupported this inſtitution; and has, moreover, been pleaſed to order the *royal ſkip wharfs*, and all armed veſſels, to be furniſhed with ſuch inſtruments and remedies for ſaving and reſtoring drowned perſons as they hitherto were in want of. In Norway, Tuon, and Jutland, *ſimilar ſocieties* have been erected.

That in *Copenhagen* is now fully organized, under the direction of three *œconomical* and five *phyſical members*, the latter of whom have publiſhed the following ſhort directions for the proper uſe of the inſtruments. Notwithſtanding the Society, during the firſt and ſecond years, had to combat a number of prejudices, we ſtill have been happy enough to ſucceed in our endeavours, *reſtoring to life* eight apparently dead perſons, two of which were to all appearance dead for upwards of one hour and a half. The number of thoſe that have been ſaved before life yet ſeemed to have departed is alſo conſiderably increaſed by the exertions of the Society, and the *rewards* offered for that purpoſe.

By acquainting the noble and active friends of the *Royal Humane Society* with the particulars of the inſtitution of *our Humane Society*, we think that we have diſcharged a duty incumbent on us; feeling ourſelves indebted to your ſpirit of humanity and philanthropy for the benefits derived from it to our native country.

HERTHHOLD *and* RAEN.
Regiſtrars of the Copenhagen Humane Society.
Copenhagen, May 2, 1800.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1800.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

February 10, *continued.*

MR *Dundas* oppoſed Mr. Sheridan's motion for an enquiry in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he combated his arguments with great ſtrength of reaſoning, clearly refuting the concluſions he had drawn, and ably defending the principles and conduct of the expedition to the coaſt of Holland. The Right Hon. Secretary obſerved, that the hon. gentlemen grounded his motion for an enquiry upon general reaſonings, and did not mean to fix any imputation upon Miniſters who planned, or the officers who executed, or rather, according to his account, *miſcarried* in the Expedition. It had been formerly the object of enquiries like this to fix the blame, and puniſh where it lay, but the mode the Hon. Gentleman introduced, was not to have Miniſters diſmiſſed, but to deprive them of the neceſſary confidence, and this at the very time when the Houſe had rejected the propoſition for an addreſs to the throne to enter into negotiations for peace. In explaining the object of this expedition, he ſhould not enter into the hiſtory of the negotiation

tiation with Pruſſia, becauſe it would take up too much time, and, in reality, had no connexion with the preſent buſineſs. He would admit, that recourſe was had to aſſiſtance through the arms of Ruſſia, and the troops of that empire were taken into pay; he did acknowledge this, but nothing ſhould provoke him to ſay any thing which ſhould create a miſunderſtanding betwixt the two countries. It was well known to France that it was the intention of England to reſcue Holland from her yoke, and which occaſioned her to keep a force which ſhe would otherwiſe have ſent againſt our Allies. Thus one object of this expedition was anſwered. Another object was the addition to the naval force of this country of ſo many Dutch ſhips of war. Thus was the ſecond object of the Expedition accompliſhed. The third we unhappily failed in; this was the reſcue of our old ally. The Hon. Gentleman himſelf cannot withhold his approbation of the good policy of the third object, though he diſſents from Miniſters as to the wiſdom of their plan. But the Hon. Gentleman has thought proper to excite the jealouſy of the Dutch by a pathetic exhortation. Beware of them, he ſays; remember the injuries they have done you during the American war, and in 1787, and what they meant to do in a late negotiation. Is this proper language from a Britiſh ſenator? But the meaſures in 1787 were approved of by the Hon. Gentleman and others. That revolution was produced by an army of Pruſſians under the Duke of Brunſwick; and is it more criminal now to employ an army to produce another revolution? The only difference is, in the former caſe the United Provinces were reſcued from the influence of the Houſe of Bourbon; in the preſent we wiſhed to deliver them from the tyranny of the French Republic; the one it ſeems was laudable, the other it appears is reprehenſible. It had always been the policy of this country to ſecure to Holland her independence. Queen Elizabeth delivered the provinces from the yoke of Spain; Charles the Second, and after him William the Third, adhered to the ſame conduct; the ſame ſteps were purſued by the Houſe of Brunſwick. As to the ſecond object, the capture of the fleet, had we ſtopped when that had been obtained, ſays the Hon. Gentlemen, the king's miniſters had gained themſelves immortal honour: this he ſays at the ſame time that he inveighs againſt the manner of its being ſurrendered. If the Right Hon. Gentleman can reconcile this inconſiſtency, the Right Hon. Secretary added, he ſhould have an higher opinion of his ingenuity than ever. But the ſhips were not the only acquiſition. we had gained 7000 Dutch ſeamen, who might have been forced into the French ſervice; we gained likewiſe 1000 guns, and 40,000 tons of ſhipping. As to the co-operation with the general military plan, this was fully effected by the Expedition; for whereas the Right Hon. Secretary well knew the French had a deſign to withdraw troops from Holland, they kept back 40,000 men, which men, but for this expedition, would have been employed againſt our allies; to the ſubſtraction of this force, therefore, may be attributed the ſucceſſes of the allied arms in Italy, and that the French abandoned their invaſion of Suabia; it was beſides the occaſion that Maſſena found his army too weak to purſue his ſucceſs at the concluſion of the campaign. But the Hon. Gentleman wiſhes to know what ground Miniſters have to think they ſhould meet with ſupport from the Dutch inhabitants; but herein it would not be prudent or ſafe to ſatisfy him, for very obvious reaſons. It may be preſumed, that the Dutch ſailors were acquainted with the ſentiments of their countrymen, and would not have ſurrendered if theirs had not coincided with them. There are arguments to be drawn from human nature, whatever ſome gentlemen may think; and theſe are ſtrongly in favour of the inclination of the Hollanders to throw off a yoke that was become burthenſome, and which they had ſeen every nation ſtriving at wherever theſe Republicans had obtained a footing. General Abercrombie ſailed on the 14th of Auguſt; and it is aſked why he could not ſail ſooner? The reply is, troops could not be ſent ſooner; they could not be removed from Ireland with ſafety, becauſe the deſtination of the combined fleet in the Mediterranean could not be aſcertained earlier than that date. The Right Hon. Secretary then entered into a complete defence of the ſeveral

ſeveral proceedings of the army, entering into a full detail of all its operations, and juſtifying the meaſure of the capitulation, when 8000 priſoners were given up who were an incumbrance to us; which was certainly, he added, more humane than to have inundated the country of North Holland, which would have been thereby ruined. The expence of the expedition he ſtated at conſiderably leſs than 2.000.000, though it had been reported to have coſt ſeven. The loſs in men by the good management of the chief officer of the hoſpitals was conſiderably leſs than might have been expected from the untoward circumſtances attending the expedition. The Right Hon. Gentleman then concluded this able ſpeech with a recapitulation of his reaſons for negativing the motion for an enquiry.

Mr. *W. Bouverie* ſpoke in favour of the motion for an enquiry, for which he inſiſted there was good ground, notwithſtanding ſome partial ſucceſſes, and a continuance of the war. The public, he inſiſted, would not be contented with garbled accounts, but would call for a full and fair examination.

Mr. *Tierney* went into the argument in ſupport of the motion at ſome length. The ſubject having been fully diſcuſſed by Mr. Sheridan, we found little that was new in this gentleman's ſpeech.

Meſſrs. *Perceval*, *M. A. Taylor*, *Addington*, Sir *James Murray Pulteney*, Colonel *Hope*, and Mr. *Long*, likewiſe ſpoke to the queſtion, which being called for at half paſt one in the morning, there appeared to be, For the Enquiry 45, Againſt it 261.

H. OF LORDS.

February 17.

Earl *Stanhope* took the oaths and his ſeat.

Proceeded in an appeal from Scotland, M'Culloch againſt Allen.

In the Commons, the ſame day. Sir *W. Geary* brought in a bill for making a canal from the river Medway to the Thames near Graveſend.

Several petitions were preſented from Debtors and others; which were received, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London attended, and preſented a petition, praying for farther powers, to enable the entrances to the city by Temple-bar and Snowhill to be made more open.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that as a new treaty had been entered into with the Princes of Germany, to furniſh this country with a number of troops, to enable her to carry on the war with greater vigour and zeal, he ſhould move, that a ſum, not exceeding 500.000l. be granted to his Majeſty, to enable him to make ſuch advances as would enſure a ſteady and ſpeedy co-operation with his allies againſt the efforts of the common enemy.

Mr. *Nichol* declared that this treaty was the moſt offenſive of the kind that Great Britain ever embarked in; and entered into the bitterſt invectives againſt it; he ſaid, it was a laviſh abuſe of the public money, at a time when the country could not afford it—at a time when it required upwards of two million quarters of wheat to ſupply the actual deficiency that exiſted until the end of the harveſt next—at a time too when we have ſhut out by an unreaſonable war the beſt corn country in the world from us—and at a time when we have not the money, in caſe we had the corn, to enable us to ſpeculate ſo deeply in human blood. It would require 12,000,000l. to furniſh the ſupply of bread corn wanted in this country; and he aſked how that ſum was to be provided? Were we to tranſmit it in coin or bullion, or were we to ſet off our expected remittances for it? In either or any caſe we were in a deſperate ſituation. Corn and money, however, were not the only articles of life that were likely to be ſcarce—hay and turnips promiſed a ſimilar ſcarcity. We ſhould, therefore, pauſe before we conſented to give away the money of the people in this wanton manner; and till information is obtained on thoſe heads, he was of opinion, that the motion for voting away ſo large a ſum of money ſhould be poſtponed, and the debate adjourned.

A debate of conſiderable length then took place on the effects of carrying on the war, and to what purpoſe it was ſo carried on. Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *Tierney* contended, it was for the avowed object of reſtoring the Houſe of Bourbon. Mr. *Pitt* inſiſted that its real and oſtenſible object was *ſecurity*;

ſecurity againſt the moſt dangerous and inveterate foe that ever exiſted in or againſt any country. This led into a review of the happineſs, the property, and welfare, the country had at ſtake; and the exertion it called forth from every one to contribute his means in ſupport of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings. In anſwer to which Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, the conteſt we were engaged in was moſt likely to deſtroy thoſe bleſſings, a conteſt ſo ruinous that it had already filled the country with *barracks* and *broth-pots*. The motion was then put, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 18.

Counſel having finiſhed their arguments in the caſe between M'Culloch and Allen, in which the Court of Seſſion had paſſed two interlocutors, one of them was affirmed, and the other was ordered to be reverſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Abbott*, in a long and comprehenſive ſpeech, called the attention of the Houſe to the ſtate of the public records; which, he aſſerted, were in ſuch a decayed ſituation, ſo diſjointed, and ſo diſarranged, as materially to impede the progreſs of law-ſuits. He therefore moved, that a Committee be appointed, to enquire into the ſtate of the public records, to connect and arrange the ſame, and that they be at liberty to ſit, notwithſtanding any intermediate adjournment of the Houſe, and to report their proceedings from time to time; the Committee to conſiſt of the *Maſter of the Rolls*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor general*, Meſſ. *Vanſittart*, *Perceval*, *Ryder*, and *Scott*.

On the motion of the *Secretary at War*, Mr. *Roſe* was added to the ſaid Committee.

The Houſe then, purſuant to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the corn-bill, Alderman Sir *John Anderſon* in the chair.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* roſe to combat the aſſertions which had been advanced on the preceding night by an Hon. Gentleman, whom he did not now ſee in his place, reſpecting the origin and cauſes of the preſent ſcarcity of corn. This ſcarcity, he contended, did not riſe, either directly or indirectly, from the preſent war; nor would the ceſſation of hoſtilities materially operate to remove the evil complained of, as the countries from which we imported our grain were not implicated in the conteſt, viz. the Baltic, and the United States of America. Our ſupplies from France were at all times very inconſiderable. He would not allow that the comparative prices of corn between this country and France were to be attributed to the cauſes aſſigned by gentlemen on the other ſide the Houſe. The difference in price, with reſpect to cheapneſs, aroſe from the poverty and diminiſhed population of France. As a proof that the continuance of the war did not interrupt the importation of grain, he ſtated, that, ſince September laſt, when the ports were opened, a quantity of oats, wheat, barley, and rye, a ſchedule of which he read, had been imported to a greater extent than within the ſame ſpace of time at any period of peace. In the year 1796, when a ſimilar ſcarcity exiſted, a much larger portion of grain had been imported than at any former period whatever. The war, therefore, in no point of view, precluded the ſupply of this country. The deficit in the produce of the laſt harveſt he calculated to amount to one month's ſupply. The average produce of wheat, for each of the laſt ſeven years, he eſtimated at eight million quarters. This had been uniformly found inadequate to the conſumption of the country; one twentieth of our ſupply of wheat had been procured from foreign countries. He would not be underſtood to ſay, that any reduction had taken place in our agriculture of late years, particularly ſince the commencement of the war. For the laſt 30 years we had experienced a deficiency, the populat on and opulence of the country having ſurpaſſed the utmoſt advantages we were able to make in agriculture. Since the commencement of the war our agriculture had materially increaſed, which would appear to be the caſe, from a compariſon of the number of incloſure bills, amounting to 470, which had paſſed the Houſe in the courſe of the laſt ſeven years, though that had been a period of war, contraſted with the ſeven preceding years of peace—the latter a period of peace the moſt auſpicious to this country he had ever known. The Committee had conſulted every ſource from which information could be derived, to enable them to decide what courſe was beſt to

be

be purſued in the preſent emergency. They were unanimous in opinion, that it would be impolitic to enact any compulſory law, ſimilar to that propoſed by Governor Pownall, in 1773, impoſing reſtrictions on the miller and baker, which the Houſe of Lords on that occaſion thought proper to reject. He recommended voluntary retrenchment and œconomy among all orders, as the beſt ſyſtem to prepare the country for the re-viſitation of Providence on any future occaſion. It would be prudent for the country to reflect, that this ſcarcity had occurred twice within a very few years. His Lordſhip then took a rapid ſketch of the arguments uſed by gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe, as to the conſequences of the war: and offered an ingenious turn of reaſoning to prove that the commerce, revenue, and agriculture, had advanced beyond all reaſonable ground of hope ſince the commencement of hoſtilities. He complimented the charity of the higher orders of ſociety in the preſent criſis, which muſt convince the lower claſſes that their intereſt and happineſs were interwoven with the firſt wiſhes of the rich. That charity, however, he remarked, ſhould be more prudently managed, by contriving ſome ſubſtitute for the quantity of animal food conſumed in the ſeveral charitable eſtabliſhments; the Engliſh nation, unfortunately, being more propenſe to exceſs in this reſpect than any other country in Europe. The ſcarcity of wheat, it ſhould be underſtood, would not bear ſo heavily upon the poor of Great Britain as gentlemen on the other ſide endeavoured to impreſs, as above one-third of the population was fed on oats, barley, and potatoes. His Lordſhip, after a variety of calculations and arguments, which beſpoke a diligent ſtudy and intimate knowledge of the ſubject, concluded with moving, "That the Committee do report, that leave be given for bringing in a bill to prevent the ſale of bread for a certain number of hours after it has been baked."

The queſtion being accordingly put, Mr. *Hobhouſe* roſe to mention, that the continuance of the war did operate materially to diminiſh the quantum of our ſupplies.

The *Speaker* read ſeveral extracts from a MS. which we underſtood to be the production of his father, tending to prove that a variety of different ſpecies of meal might be extracted from wheat, and that the nutriment conſiſted leſs in the virtue of any particular part than in the due admixture and proportion of the whole. In ſupport of this aſſertion, he quoted the practice of the inhabitants of Weſtphalia, and the uniform cuſtom of the moſt civilized and beſt governed nations of antiquity. He expreſſed his diſapprobation of certain parts of the report of the Corn Committee, and ſuggeſted various improvements.

Mr. *Wilberforce Bird* maintained, that the war operated as a material cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity. He requeſted gentlemen to conſider the vaſt quantity of proviſions profuſely conſumed by the different armies on the frontiers of France.

Mr. *Douglas* offered a variety of arguments to juſtify the Report of the Corn Committee.

Sir *William Young* ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr. *Wilberforce* was of opinion, that the whole of the grain ſhould be reduced to flour, including the bran, pollard, &c. and that where it was practicable, as in the caſe of parochial relief, no other bread be allowed. The harveſt, he ſpoke on the authority of Mr. Arthur Young, had amounted to little more than half a crop. It was not right, therefore, to ſneer at the ſaving to be made by uſing ſtale bread, as this ſaving might in fact be made equal to the quantity of wheat to be imported. He thought that ſeveral regulations, which could not enter into the confined views of the Committee, might be uſefully adopted; amongſt theſe were the uſe of oat-bread, which was now the food of at leaſt a million of the inhabitants of this iſland. The uſe of herrings and mackrel might alſo be adopted with advantage. He was alſo of opinion, that it would be proper to offer a bounty on the cultivation of early peas and potatoes.

Mr. *Buxton* was of opinion that the high price of thoſe articles would operate ſufficiently in the way of bounty.

The queſtion was then put, and the bill ordered to be brought in.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* ſuggeſted, that it ſhould paſs through the Houſe in one day.

On motion, the Committee had leave to ſit again.

(To be continued.)

144. *Practical Obſervations on the Revelation of* St. John; *written in the Year* 1775, *by the late Mrs.* Bowdler.

WHEN we ſee the Book of Revelations taken in hand by a lady, our attention is awakened to ſee how ſhe handles it. Mrs. B's apology for it is the inſtruction of her children. "God, who has been pleaſed to bleſs me with a numerous family, has thereby made it my duty to inſtruct them, and that more eſpecially in the Holy Scriptures. Were men born, as ſome have imagined, with capacities ſufficient of themſelves to know and underſtand the truth, inſtruction were not only needleſs but raſh, as tending to prejudice young minds; but my own experience, as well as that of others, has convinced me this is not the caſe. The mind of man is a blank; and, if care be not taken to fill it with uſeful knowledge, it will fill itſelf with trifles. Prejudice of education is abſolutely unavoidable. He who is taught is commonly prejudiced in favour of what he has learnt; he who is untaught is as really prejudiced againſt the moſt evident truths, merely becauſe he is unacquainted with them. Reaſon unaſſiſted will never teach man his duty; and the inſtruction of the parent was doubtleſs the deſign of Providence: the uſe of reaſon is to apprehend what is taught, and to rectify, when ſtrong enough, the miſtakes of education. That my children may be enabled to do ſo is the chief reaſon why I have ventured to put my thoughts in writing. Had I only inſtructed them by word of mouth, my opinions would have grown familiar, perhaps have been adopted as their own, and, if erroneous, would thereby be more tenaciouſly retained; whereas, by leaving thoſe opinions in writing, I give them opportunity not only to examine them by themſelves, but to call in the advice of more able perſons. That I may have made many miſtakes is probable; but I hope my endeavours will be mercifully accepted by Him whom alone I ought to pleaſe." *Pref.* p. x—xii.

The firſt viſion is of a perſon deſcribed like the Son of man. Chap. iv. opens a ſecond viſion, or rather a general ſcene, to which belong two continued viſions, one concerning the fate of the Empire with the Church, as connected with it, called by Mr. Mede *Viſio fatorum Imperii*, from chap. vi. to chap. xi. 19; the other concerning the fate of the Church in its connexion with the Roman Empire during the ſame period, beginning at ver. 19 of chap. xi. and going on to the end of chap. xvi.; and called by Mr. Mede *Viſio fatorum Eccleſiæ*.—Chap. vi. The prophecy begins by opening of the four ſeals, ſuppoſed to foretell the events which happened ſoon after the delivery of the prophecy, and the fourth part of the earth to mean the empire of Rome. The four trumpets affect the third part of the earth, ſuppoſed to mean Europe; but the three laſt called woes are more general. At the ſounding of the ſeventh or laſt trump, Chriſt's kingdom is ſaid to be actually come, and his reign to be for ever and ever. The next viſion, the third in number but ſecond with regard to the foregoing, *Fata Imperii*, ſynchroniſes with it, and begins with ver. 19 of chap. xi. We are carried back to the times of the church under the Jewiſh diſpenſation; a woman bringing forth a child to rule all nations with a rod of iron, *i. e.* Chriſt, who is carried up to the throne of God from the perſecution of the dragon. Chap. xiii. A beaſt with ſeven heads, ten horns, and ten crowns, riſes out of the ſea, and on his forehead the name of Blaſphemy; one of his heads is wounded, but healed again. A ſecond beaſt riſes out of the earth, with the horns of a lamb, with the power of the wounded beaſt, which he cauſes men to worſhip, and to make an image of him, to which he gives life; and he cauſes thoſe to be killed who will not worſhip the image, and obliges all to receive the mark, the name, the number of the name of the beaſt from the ſea, which is 666. The time of the firſt beaſt is 42 months, or 1260 years; the time of the ſecond beaſt, or beaſt from the earth, is not ſet down. It is plain he and the image muſt be ſomewhat later in time, as to their beginning, than the firſt beaſt; but probably the end of their time will be the ſame. Chap. XIV. preſents the lamb and his followers on mount Sion. Their appearance is followed by three angels, the firſt proclaiming the everlaſting goſpel, the ſecond the fall of Babylon, the third the puniſhment of the worſhipers of the beaſt, and the reward of the righteous; then the Son of man is ſet forth under another ſimilitude, and probably as gathering his vintage and harveſt.—Chap. XV. Seven angels, with

with as many vials, come out of the temple, which is filled with ſmoke, and no one permitted to enter into it till the ſeven laſt plagues are fulfilled. Thus the ſecond viſion ends; then follows the viſion of Babylon, which appears to be a ſeparate viſion, going back even to the foundation of Rome, and giving a minute account of the deſtruction of that great city, under the ſymbolical repreſentation of a woman ſitting on a ſeven-headed beaſt, ſuch as before deſcribed. The fall of Babylon is proclaimed by an angel. The three next chapters enter into a more minute detail of thoſe things which were but juſt mentioned at the end of the firſt and ſecond viſions; the ſcene of the fourth is again ſpoken of as preſent. Alleluias are ſung for the judgement of Babylon. A voice from the throne ſays, "Praiſe our God;" and the multitude declare that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and proclaim the marriage of the Lamb, who is called the Word or Logos (xix. 20). He appears as conqueror, from the defeat of the dragon, the beaſt, and the falſe prophet; which laſt two are caſt into the lake of fire and brimſtone. Thouſands are with him in white, and the battle ſeems to be the ſame as that of Armageddon; but it is a victory of Truth over Falſehood, not of men over men, as appears by the ſword of the perſon ſtyled King of kings; for it cometh out of his mouth as the unclean ſpirits from the mouths of his enemies. Satan is bound for 1000 years, while the judgement is ſet, and the Saints reign with Chriſt on earth. This is the firſt reſurrection. Then follows the laſt attempt of Satan, and his deſtruction with Gog and Magog; and then the general reſurrection, and the final ſentence of men and angels.

Mrs. B. proceeds to make a few obſervations on ſome remarkable circumſtances mentioned in the prophecies:

1. The mark of the beaſt, which, compared with the mark on the men, who had not the ſeal of God, in Ezek. ix. 4, ſeems manifeſtly to relate to the ſin of Apoſtacy from Chriſt, and renouncing and denying him the ſon of God made man; the *ſin* which will draw down the puniſhments of the latter times; the ſin to which men will be particularly expoſed, to which pain and miſery will drive them; the cauſe of this offence is therefore juſtly called Antichriſt, as denying the father and the ſon. From firſt to laſt, Jeſus Chriſt, the lamb of God, his faith, his teſtimony, is the great object ſet before us, and, conſequently, we may ſuppoſe the blaſphemy which is to be ſeverely puniſhed is Apoſtacy.

2. The two witneſſes; ſuppoſed by ſome to be Enoch and Elias, who, having not taſted death, will appear on earth to convert the Jews. They cannot be the two teſtaments, which are indeed witneſſes, and preach the teſtimony of Jeſus, but did ſo long before the 1260 years can be ſuppoſed to begin. Calvin and Luther came too late. In the account of the two witneſſes are ſeveral alluſions to former paſſages in the Holy Scriptures and the antient Prophets; but the circumſtances peculiar to theſe witneſſes are, their being the witneſſes of Jeſus, and their being candleſticks, or churches, for ſo that emblem is expreſſly explained. "The ſeven candleſticks are ſeven churches," i. 20. From theſe alluſions, and eſpecially from the long time aſſigned for their preaching, we may be perſuaded that here, as in the text of the viſion, things are deſcribed ſymbolically, and that two churches, not two perſons, are meant. There is nothing to warrant the application to the Waldenſes. The ſcene of action, quite through the book, is the Roman empire and the Chriſtian church; the witneſſes preach not to foreign nations, but to thoſe among whom they dwell, and are killed in that ſpiritual Sodom and Egypt, where alſo our Lord was crucified, where wicked Chriſtians crucify to themſelves the Lord of Glory, and put him to open ſhame. The Antichriſt by which they fall is, as deſcribed by St. Paul, found ſitting in the temple of God, the church. The beaſt and the woman on it are to be ſeen in the wilderneſs, in the ſame place where the perſecuted woman and her children are fed for 1260 years. All this ſeems to ſhew, that, however Papiſts and Proteſtants, Greeks and Latins, may judge of themſelves and of one another, and may take each to themſelves alone the name of the Church of Chriſt, they are not ſo conſidered in theſe viſions, but are all included in one body, one general ſcene of action. There is no promiſe in Scripture to the Chriſtian Church, that it ſhall not err, any more than that it ſhall not ſin; the only clear, diſtinct promiſe made to it is, that, however ſinful or erroneous, God will

will not cast it off and reject it as he did that of the Jews; and, for this very reason, we find that both good and bad, the prophets and their enemies, are all here considered as members of the same body; and we find, also, that, both in the first and second visions, the servants of God are distinguished by marks which would be unnecessary if they formed a separate body, a distinct church. If the witnesses, therefore, who's testimony is the same, the testimony of Jesus, are two candlesticks, *i. e.* two churches, it seems most probable that they are to be understood as types of the two great portions of the Christian Church, divided into East and West, or, as now called, the Greek and Latin Churches. There is something peculiar in the division of these two churches from each other. It came on imperceptibly, not occasioned by any remarkable dispute or error on either side, but by causes chiefly concerning the things of this world, and the princes by whom they are governed, each at the same time going off from the strait line of truth on which at first they walked together; so that, after a long course of years, they found themselves divided in doctrine as well as in outward communication; the spouse of Christ, the invisible Church, still remaining in the wilderness, concealed from the eyes of men, but nourished and supported by God. These two great divisions of the Christian Church, though clothed in sackcloth, though shamefully sunk in wickedness, ignorance, and error, still continue to act the part of witnesses to the truth of the Gospel, and the testimony of Jesus; as yet they preach the faith of Christ; though mixed with errors, they still preserve the sacred Scriptures without any manifest corruption in the essential points revealed by God, and still retain the power entrusted by Christ to his Apostles; a power not placed in their hands as a temporal weapon, but proceeding out of their mouths. Within this church, extending through the whole Roman empire, which is the kingdom of the beast, Christ may still have a chosen flock; and, doubtless, many will find their way to him, even from the bosom of an idolatrous, sinful society; let these then be considered as the invisible church, the woman in the wilderness. Though the cry of "Come out of her, my people," was echoed through most parts of Europe in the 16th century, and to run from the communion of the Papists was accounted the one thing needful, yet our own Church still boasted its not having broken the bond of Unity. It claimed a power to reform itself, and that power it exercised; and happy would it have been for the world if other Protestant Churches had followed its example, and if the Churches of the Romish Communion, instead of joining with the Pope, who drove us from them, had imitated us in a regular, moderate reformation; such scenes of blood and fury would not then have been acted, to the disgrace of the Christian Religion, and of Human Nature itself. That cry was certainly premature; its time should be the fall of Babylon, and her fall is to be preceded by the angel proclaiming the everlasting Gospel; but more than two centuries have passed since, and yet no event has fallen out that can, with any propriety, be called the preaching of an everlasting Gospel to all that dwell on the earth. The beast still reigns; the kingdoms into which his heads were divided are much in the same state as at the time of the Reformation; and Babylon still sits on the seven hills, making the nations drunk with the love of riches and pleasures. The outer court, though rejected, is still a part of the temple; the scene of action takes in the kingdoms from beyond Euphrates; the beast described in chap. xiii. is the same as in the days of Daniel; his power, and that of his substitute, is the power of the dragon, the old serpent called Satan; and yet we know that the seat of this Antichrist is in the very temple of God. The Church, as preaching the doctrine of faith in Christ, is a visible witness; but, as in the vision concerning outward things, called by Mede *Prophetia prior*, or *Fata Imperii*, cloathed in sackcloth, and liable to be killed. As united in charity and holiness of life, she subsists in the persecuted star-crowned woman and her seed, though concealed in the wilderness, and supported by miracle (as in the vision called *Prophetia posterior*, or *Fata Ecclesiæ*); but, as the true spouse of Christ, triumphant, arrayed in white, pure and unspotted, she cannot appear till the coming of her Lord, at the conclusion of all things.—The Church of Rome, by excluding us from her communion, ceased to be a part of the Church; nor does

does Mrs. B. think as that Church does, that there must always be, somewhere, a visible Society professing the faith without any mixture of erroneous doctrine; at least, things do not seem to be so represented in this book. The Church of Rome, Protestants, and the Greek Church, have all applied to themselves the promises made to the Church; but perhaps it may be time to examine these high pretensions, for, the very circumstance of expecting too much will probably drive such as have not the love of truth into total apostacy. We join with this lady in wishing some able Scripturist would carefully collect and compare all these promises, and give us a summary of what they be reasonably thought to contain. We dare not suppose that all the members of the Greek or Reformed churches ceased to be members of Christ, and partakers of Christian communion, from the moment of their separation. These promises seem rather to belong to sinful and suffering churches, witnessing in sackcloth, than to the Church of Christ, pure and spotless, arrayed in fine linen and the righteousness of the Saints. "Should it please God, amidst the trials of the last days, to preserve a remnant retaining the essentials of a church, and acknowledged worthy to suffer for the faith of Christ, though not unto death, happy would be the members of such a society. But I do not see that the existence of such a little unknown flock should hinder the Christian world, though subsisting in branches almost, if not wholly, unfruitful, yet bearing testimony to the truth of the Christian religion, and the authenticity of the Divine word, from being considered as the Church of Christ, and its destruction as the death of the Christian Religion, left in the state of an unburied corpse, but capable of being called to life again." (p. 64.) "If the two churches of the East and West, still preserving the sacred deposit of truth, however mixed with error, the power of administering the sacraments, notwithstanding the unworthiness of the minister, and the word of truth contained in the Scriptures, though often misapplied; if these, I say, are the witnesses, their death will probably be the seeming destruction of the whole Christian œconomy; an event which doubtless would occasion great joy to unbelievers: and then their revival will coincide with the preaching of the everlasting Gospel by the angel, and will seem to be the same thing, viz. the conversion of the Jews, and the revival of the Christian faith." (p. 74.)

Mrs. B, following Mr. Mede's idea, supposes a total subversion of Christianity; and at such a time of Apostacy and Error, should Christ our Saviour manifest himself to the whole Jewish nation, dispersed through the world, and so touch their hearts that a majority of them should become preachers of true genuine Christianity, what would be the consequence? The same probably as at our Saviour's first coming, those who then wished for a Redeemer to save them from their sins, and were prepared by a virtuous life, to follow him through all distresses, searched the Scriptures, and were baptised, the Pharisees rejected him because his doctrine was not such as they were accustomed to teach, and because his life was contrary to theirs; and the Romans looked on with indifference till interest prompted them to join in the cry of destruction. Were the Jews, even at this time, as things now are, to become, by a call from heaven, worshipers of Christ, it would amaze us; but would it do much more? The setting aside Mr. Mede's notion of a miraculous call does not invalidate the prophecies concerning the conversion of the Jews before the end of all things, nor the supposal that this event may be foretold in the Revelations, and be signified by the preaching of the everlasting Gospel. Without considering the manner of the Jews conversion, we may say, with regard to the subject before us, that it is probable, at least, that what is said of the preaching of the everlasting Gospel is to be understood of such a conversion, and that the words of our Saviour, "the Gospel must first be preached, and then the end shall come," are to be understood of the same event. And now at last we are arrived at that glorious scene supposed to occupy the seven thousand years, or sabbath of rest, and commonly called the Millenium, which Mr. Mede seems to understand of a new and more glorious state of the church as yet on earth, into which he admits the Saints of the first resurrection, and the sealed ones attending on Christ and this kingdom of the Saints, the seat of which he places in the Holy Land, he considers as the great day, the

the day of judgement. At the concluſion of theſe 1000 years after the attempt of Gog led on by Satan, he ſeems to place the general conflagration; during the which he ſuppoſes the Saints ſhall be taken up to meet the Lord in the air, coming to the final judgement, when ſentence ſhall be pronounced." (p. 85.) Mrs. B. obſerves, that this paradiſaical ſtate is not ſuppoſed to be a ſtate of trial, but it may be a ſtate of improvement. It may here, perhaps, be ſeen how great a proportion of happineſs man, even in his fallen ſtate, might have enjoyed, if he could have followed the direction of Divine Wiſdom. Let us only conſider how much remains for improvement in this world, which it cannot be imagined was created for imperfect purpoſes. Or can we wonder at thoſe who imagine a time may come when the ways of God may be juſtified before all mankind, by their ſeeing what this globe might be under the conduct of that Wiſdom by which it was created.

The practical inſtruction which may be learnt from the book before us is next ſtated. "From a general view of it we may learn to imitate the example of the Lamb, and thoſe who are his. This book ſets forth the wiſdom and goodneſs of our Creator, the meekneſs and tender love of the Lamb, in the moſt beautiful and affecting manner; but it ſets before us, alſo, that Lamb in his character of judge, and teaches us to love him with the moſt tender affection, to revere him with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, and joyfully to take every occaſion of expreſſing, by our actions or by ſuffering for his ſake, how highly we value the privilege of being called by his name. This book teaches us vigilance, patience, courage, and ſteady perſeverance. Any perſon, who reads the book of Revelation calmly, and with that childlike ſimplicity ſo neceſſary to the right underſtanding the word of God, will ſee that it takes in one continued chain of events, in which all times, all nations, are concerned; all are in a ſtate of trial, though the trial may be more ſevere towards the concluſion, as it was certainly more ſevere at the beginning, than now. We know not when the reign of Antichriſt will end; but we have reaſon to ſuppoſe it is begun: we know that we have a part to act, and that it is the part of a ſoldier enliſted under the banner of Chriſt, whoſe mark we received at our baptiſm, whoſe white garment of righteouſneſs we then put on, and muſt keep it undefiled. Such is our ſituation. We are actually called to fight, if not with the terrors of the world, yet with its bad examples, its ſcoffs and deriſion, its falſe maxims, and contempt of honeſt ſimplicity; and hard is the taſk, in theſe things, ſo to reſiſt as to overcome. Another doctrine and duty taught through this book is, the doctrine of Free Will and its conſequences, or diligent application to the performance of our duty. The unity of the God we are to worſhip is alſo a doctrine every where ſtrongly expreſt; though the lamb ſlain, the triumphant Meſſiah, is always conſidered as partaking in every act of adoration. God is all in all, in the preſent ſtate of things, as truly as he will be when the mediatorial kingdom be at an end. Temperance, purity of heart and affections, ſelf-denial, and the love of God, and of all mankind, are virtues every where ſet forth in this book. All temporal ſatisfactions are placed on one ſide, and the love of Chriſt on the other; and no choice is left, but to take up the croſs, or deny the teſtimony of Jeſus. Here I cannot help drawing an argument againſt the ſhocking practice of ſelf-murder, ſo common in theſe days, but which the law of God, as ſet forth in theſe prophecies, will be found fully to condemn."—Mrs. B. proceeds to take a more particular view of the inſtruction conveyed in the ſeveral viſions. There is a connexion of the commands given to each one of the ſeven churches with the other parts of the Revelations, and with the deſcription of the perſon who ſpeaks; and there is another thing common to them all, which is the expreſſion, "He that hath an ear," *i. e.* who is attentive and obedient, "let him hear what the Spirit ſaith unto the Church;" in the plural number. The firſt requiſite towards underſtanding the Scriptures, and eſpecially the myſteries of this book, that childlike ſimplicity mentioned by our Saviour, and the exhortations given to theſe ſeven churches, are not given to them alone, but to *all*. They are here ſingly examined. The doctrine of Providence, both general and peculiar, is thus, particularly the latter, aſſerted: "I know modern philoſophers

loſophers laugh at the notion of a peculiar Providence; but it has been acknowledged by the wiſeſt men among the Greeks and Romans, and by all nations, from the beginning of the world, where any thing like religion has been profeſſed; it was taught in the Old Teſtament, and conſtantly believed by the Jews; and nothing can be more evident than that it is the doctrine of the Goſpel. What is religion, indeed, without it? What is a world, formed we know not how or why, and left to the conduct of blind chance, or directed by general and unchangeable laws, by which all freedom of will muſt be made uſeleſs? Can we admire the wiſdom of a Deity who, foreſeeing the miſery of his creatures, could not prevent it? Can we love a Being removed ſo far above us that he conſiders us only as a part of this maſſy globe, and ſees us with no other concern for our well being than for the duſt on which we tread? What a melancholy ſcene is a world, if deprived of the tender care of Providence, of the pleaſing thought that we act in the ſight of a kind parent, in whoſe hands are all our concerns, and before whom all our thoughts lie open; to whom all our innocent intentions are juſtified, however miſunderſtood or miſrepreſented by our fellow-creatures! on whom, in ſhort, we depend for every moment of our exiſtence; with whom we dare to truſt all our hopes, and can lie down in peace whenever he requires that life he has ſo long preſerved! If the notion of a particular preſiding Providence be a miſtake, oh let me ſtill live and die under ſo pleaſing a deluſion!" (p. 145—147.)

"How dreadful an account muſt be required of the Chriſtian Church for the ſacred depoſitum committed to her truſt! An hour will come, at leaſt it ſeems to be here foretold, when even thoſe witneſſes to the truth, the Churches of the Eaſt and Weſt, ſhall be delivered into the hands of their enemies, and puniſhed in this world, in the ſight of all mankind — probably to atone for the public offence given by them as a ſociety, particularly by their ſchiſms and ſhameful oppoſition to each other, by which the name of God and his law have been made contemptible among the heathen; this, being a ſin particularly concerning the church as a ſociety, will probably be puniſhed whilſt it continues to be a ſociety here on earth, leaving the ſins of men, as individuals, to the great Searcher of Hearts." (p. 157.)

From the concurring viſion concerning the fate of the Church, we may learn that the Goſpel poſitively aſſerts divine puniſhment and permiſſion of affliction. "If we give up the Scriptures on that account, will it not ſtill be evident that there are ſuch things in the world as pain and ſorrow, and that the good muſt ſuffer as well as the wicked? And this matter of fact, which cannot be denied, muſt be reconciled with the wiſdom, goodneſs, and juſtice, of the Creator, by ſome method which reaſon alone cannot diſcover. Hence it will follow, that, whatever we think as to the threatening of eternal puniſhment, the ſtate of thoſe which have not the knowledge of the truth, and ſuch queſtions, we muſt ſet aſide all thoſe arguments which are drawn from a ſuppoſed inconſiſtency of certain doctrines with the Divine nature. We muſt not argue and ſay he muſt be unjuſt, or want wiſdom, if things are ſo and ſo; for, in fact, we know nothing of the Deity but what himſelf has revealed to us. Our buſineſs is, to enquire what he has taught us, to live as he has commanded us, to uſe our utmoſt endeavours to ſhew our love and gratitude for the bleſſings we enjoy, and thoſe we yet hope for; and to truſt with a ſtedfaſt aſſurance on his goodneſs and mercy towards ourſelves and all mankind, waiting with patience for the manifeſtation of his juſtice and other glorious attributes, of which, at preſent, we can have but imperfect notions." (p. 166.)

"The ſeverity of the final ſcrutiny does not, I ſuppoſe, conſiſt in bringing every idle word to puniſhment, as of itſelf criminal, but in bringing it forth to be expoſed to cenſure: the trial is ſevere, the ſentence will, no doubt, be merciful. This repreſentation of things may, if we pleaſe, be conſidered as a picture, not a reality; but let us conſider, at the ſame time, that it is a picture of ſomething that will be real; a picture by which we are to be inſtructed; and let us therefore think, on every occaſion, what our feelings will be in the preſence of ſuch a tribunal, and whether any "fiery trial" could go beyond it. Whatever is meant thereby, the ſcene is truly ſublime and aweful,

ful, and lifts the imagination above thoſe things which ſo fully engage the affections of moſt men here below. Enthuſiaſm here, as every where, has been very prejudicial to true religion; but there is no reaſon that we ſhould give up any part of thoſe inſtructions which God has bleſſed us with, becauſe others have abuſed them to their own confuſion. If any one be averſe to the notions of Mr Mede and others, as to a Millenium, or local paradiſe, he is free to underſtand the whole as a typical repreſentation of the joys of heaven, which certainly are the ultimate wiſh of all true Chriſtians; but let him ſecretly meditate on theſe great objects, and compare them with other places of Scripture; and let him learn to value as he ought that glorious reward ſet before him under theſe figurative repreſentations; and, ere it be too late, let him prepare for the judgement and fiery trial which, whatever it be, will certainly ſearch to the very bottom of his heart, and lay open to himſelf, and before all men, thoſe ſins and fooliſh arts of hypocriſy which now are known only to God." (p. 174—176.)

"The concluding viſion in the two laſt chapters ſtrongly inculcate truth and ſincerity. The mention of *Hades*, or *Hell*, underſtood by the Jews of the place of departed ſouls, ſhews the ſeparate exiſtence of the ſoul without the body to be the doctrine of this book againſt Materialiſm. It is plain ſouls are here ſuppoſed to be living active beings; and it is plain, alſo, that the body is not conſidered as a clog to the ſoul, ſince its riſing again is to be the time of the ſoul's entering into complete bliſs for ever." (p. 182.)—"The melancholy idea of paſſing to an unknown ſtate of darkneſs and ſeparation from all the comforts of life, which is the tranſient view of death that ſtrikes moſt men, is not once mentioned: the heathen notion of purging flames ſeems likewiſe unknown to the author of this book; and the late-revived error of the ſleep of the ſoul may plainly be confuted from it. All are conſidered here as in a ſtate of activity." (p. 181.)

"To me it ſeems plain that the former viſions relate to the deſtruction of the enemies of Chriſt and his glorious kingdom on earth, whatever may be meant thereby, and that the account given in theſe two laſt chapters is of a ſtate as yet wholly unknown. If this be admitted, another diſpute will, I ſuppoſe, be alſo decided—whether the kingdom be eternal, or to conclude with the office which he, as man, received from God. That his office as mediator, and his kingdom as judge, muſt have an end, is very evident; for, they muſt ceaſe of courſe when thoſe for whom they are undertaken are in poſſeſſion of the happineſs deſigned for them; the laſt enemy is deſtroyed, the heavens and earth are no more; Alpha and Omega, the firſt and the laſt, the ſame from whom the prophecy began, ſtill exiſts, and declares, "It is done; behold I make all things new;" and then the new Jeruſalem deſcends from God, of which the temple and light is He that ſitteth on the throne, and the lamb, conſidered as one object of worth, one ſource of bleſſing for ever and ever."

We cannot but conſider this as an intereſting commentary on the concluding book of the Canon of Scripture, which we are here taught to conſider as a ſummary of the whole, however ſlighted or neglected by inattentive, inconſiderate Chriſtians, whether clergy or laity. Candour, modeſty, and piety, are the characteriſticks of the expoſitreſs, whoſe labours in the cauſe of Religion and Virtue are entitled to our higheſt regards.

145. *Sens prophetique de l'*Exurgat Deus; *ou, le Pſeaume LXVII. ſuivant la Vulgate preſentant l'Hiſtoire de l'Egliſe de* Jeſus Chriſt, *avec une Idée générale des Hieroglyphes des Lettres* Hebraïques, *le Texte* Hebreu, *les Septants*, &c.; *des Etymologies tirées de la plupart des mots* Hebreux, *de ce Pſeaume dont pluſieurs d'entre eux mais ſurtout le premier Verſet de l'*Exurgat *en entier hieroglyphement analyſes. Enfin les Origines du Nom de* Dieu *de plus de trente Langues differentes, toutes developpés d'apres l'*Hebreu. *Par M. l'Abbé* Caperan, *Auteur de pluſieurs Articles inſérés dans la Collection Orientale de* W. Ouſeley, *Eſq.*

THIS Pſalm, which in our Bibles is the LXVIIIth, has generally been applied to the removal of the ark to Mount Sion by David, and, in a myſtical ſenſe authorized by St. Paul, Eph. iv. 8, to the aſcenſion of Chriſt, and its conſequences, the converſion of the nations. After a preliminary deſcription of the hieroglyphical characters of the Hebrew letters, which we confeſs to be too fanciful for us to adopt or follow, the Abbé (who we underſtand is a pariſh-prieſt of Lower Brittany,

Brittany, whom his ill fortune forced to take refuge in this island, from the fury of Revolution, with others of his countrymen, to the number of 12,000, now reduced to 3000, and subsisting on the allowance of one shilling a day) proceeds to analyse the several verses of this psalm, in their order. The versions agree in the two first, but are materially different in the third, where, in the name *Jah*, or *Jehovah*, the Abbé discovers the three persons of the Trinity. IHOH, without the Masoretic points, is composed of the three tenses of the word *be*; HOH that which *is*; HIH that which *was*; IHIH that *shall be* the *past* being the attribute of the Father, the *antient of days*; the present, of the *Son*, born *in time*; the future, the Holy Ghost, author of the sanctification to be completed in the life of the world *to come*; and so Rev. i. 9. is an exact translation of the name Jehovah. Ver. 7 and 8 represent the giving of the law on Mount Sinai, the antient Covenant; 9, the inheritance of the land weakened and re-established, representing the reprobation of the Jews, and the vocation of the Gentiles, to which the 10th verse is understood specifically to allude. The four following verses present, in the Vulgate and LXX, a sense so different from the Hebrew, that the Abbé makes a distinct class of them, in order the better to analyse them. Bp. Horne considers these verses as bearing a double reference — to the successes of the Israelites against their enemies, and to the rapid progress of Christianity. Verse 12 is here translated, "The King of Armies (*Rex virtutum*), the Eternal Father of the beloved (Jesus Christ), among the fairest of his house (the spiritual and teachable Jews), will divide the spoil," intimating the pouring out of spiritual gifts; and divide the spoils of the vanquished enemy the Devil by Jesus Christ among the pure and humble souls. Ver 13. What we render *pots* is, in the LXX and Vulgate, κλῆρους, *cleros*, and is here rendered "the portion or division of the two inheritances." Ver. 14 is rendered "If the Almighty have not yet enlightened with the light of the Gospel the kings who reign over the temporal parts of his heritage, he will hereafter do it in a manner so eminent that they will become more white than the snow on Salmon by the protection they will afford to the Church, and the increase it will daily derive thence." Thus far the LXX and the Vulgate; the Abbé turns now to the Hebrew, which exhibits the four verses thus:

11. The Lord shall give the word by signs, announcing a great army (that of Titus against Jerusalem).

12. Kings of armies shall unite and gather together, and then she that sits at home (Rome) shall divide the spoil.

13. When ye shall lie among the captives in mean places, the beds or tents of the destroyer (Rome) shall be covered with silver, and the magnificence of her cloathing shall be the brightness of the purest gold.

14. When the Almighty shall have scattered the kings which reign in her, she (Rome) shall become whiter than the snow on Mount Salmon: referring to the complete establishment of Christianity by Constantine.

We must refer our readers to the original work for the motives for this new rendering. Ver. 15 represents the flourishing state of the Church under the figure of a mountain covered with fat and flourishing pasture. Ver. 16, the rise of heresies and schisms. Ver. 17, the triumph of the Saints of the old Covenant. "The chariot of the Lord carries ten millions of the blessed, exulting with joy. The Lord is in the midst of those of Sinai, in the brightness of his holiness." Ver. 18 Happy effects of the glorious ascension of Jesus Christ. The latter half of the verse is thus rendered: "Thou hast received gifts for men, even the unbelievers, who did not believe the Lord God dwelt among them." Ver. 19. Prayer of the prophet concerning the benefits of redemption. As our version, ver. 20, is referred to the death of Christ, Bp. Horne puts on it a similar construction. Our author enlarges his comment on this verse with illustrations of the name of God in different nations, all referable to the Hebrew. The first part of ver. 21 is referred to the Jewish, the second to the Gentile, unbelievers. Ver. 22, to the recall of the Jews; 23, to their punishment for crucifying Jesus Christ. Ver. 24, to their conversion; 25, their triumphant return into the bosom of the Church, whose thanksgivings are expressed in ver. 26; and, in 27, the conversion of the leaders of the rest of the house of Jacob. The Hebrew has, as in our version, Benjamin *the ruler*; the LXX, ἐν ἐκστάσει, being a mistake of the Hebrew

brew word. Ver. 28 expreſſes the converſion of the Jews as the diſtinguiſhed work of the Moſt High, and inſtrumental to the converſion of many infidel nations, ver. 29. Ver. 30 is conſidered as predictive of the deſtruction of Mahometiſm, and of ſchiſm and hereſy in general. "The company of ſpear-men," literally *the beaſts of the reeds*, a multitude, ſays Hulſius in his tranſlation, armed with ſpears and ſtaves, and which our Abbé pertinently applies to the agents of the French Revolution, though primarily to the partizans of Mahomet, who ſpread his doctrines by the ſword. Biſhops Boſſuet, Lowth, and Horne, apply the character to the Egyptians, which is indirectly approaching to the Arabs; the bulls and calves are here taken for ſchiſm and its miniſters, who deceive the people with pieces of ſilver or the hope of gain. Ver. 31. Egypt and Ethiopia embrace the Goſpel, or, as Bp. Horne, idolatrous nations in general. Shall we refer to this Mr. King's idea concerning the late events in Egypt? See vol. LXIX. p. 311. The three concluding verſes of this pſalm are referred to the aſcenſion of Chriſt and his coming to judgement. Biſhop Horne does not carry them beyond the converſion of all nations.

Having concluded his commentary, the Abbé ſets before the reader a comparative view of the Hebrew, LXX, Vulgate, and Engliſh tranſlations of this pſalm.

As reſtoring the ſenſe of the Hebrew original, this commentary, to which our verſion in the main adheres, has great merit; but it may be doubted whether the fanciful etymologies aſcribed to the language and character are of any real uſe to the facilitating the knowledge of the Scriptures, or to literature in general.

The author announces by ſubſcription, "Eſſays on the Principles of Etymology, or the Mechaniſm of Languages conſidered, in the Roots of Words, developed from the Hebrew, which is ſhewn to be *hieroglyphic*, and the moſt antient of all Languages," in 2 vols. 4to, with upwards of 30 plates of antient characters and hieroglyphic paintings, as a ſupplement to Fry's *Pantographia*, of which ſee our vol. LXIX. pp. 137, 879. He alſo propoſes to publiſh the whole Pſalter, explained as the pſalm before us; and his illuſtration of the Lamentations of Jeremiah is ready for the preſs.

Theſe are among the few inſtances of the literary talents of the French emigrant clergy, who, in their own country, would have contented themſelves with diſcharging the duties of their ſtation, inſtructing their ruſtic charges, without arriving to the honour of authorſhip; and, as this eſſay has at leaſt inoffenſive novelty to recommend it, we can ſafely recommend its author to the generoſity of the publick.

146. *Inſtruction ſur les Meſures & Poids nouveaux, comparés aux Meſures & Poids anciens, qui offre un moyen facile de connoître les rapports qui exiſtent entre les uns & les autres: Ouvrage utile a tous ceux qui doivent faire uſage des nouveaux Poids & Meſures.* Par Mathurin-Jacques Briſſon, *Membre de l'Inſtitut National des Sciences & des Arts, Profeſſeur de Phyſique & de Chymie aux Ecoles centrales de Paris, et l'un des Commiſſaires des Poids & Meſures. Edition monotype.* Par. *An. VIII.*

IN the ridiculous and complicated ſtate to which the Revolution has reduced their weights and meaſures, as well as every thing elſe, ſuch an *Inſtruction* is abſolutely neceſſary, both to natives and ſtrangers, to ſerve for what the author calls a *barreme*, or account-book, to anſwer all queſtions relating to the new weights and meaſures. It ſeems, however, that they are not reduced to one common denomination, but that there are ſtill the "toiſe de Bourgogne, the verge meſſine de Metz, the arpent de terre a Orleans," &c. &c.

147. *Plan of Proceeding. Octavo. Firſt Part.* Holmes' *Tract on Bodies Corporate generally, theſe in* Exeter *ſpecially, which includes the novel County Rates.* Exeter, 1799. *Second Part.* Holmes' *Epitome of political Hiſtory, antient and modern, commented on in hope of affording ſome Information to the middle and lower Claſſes of Mankind, countenancing Virtue and diſcouraging Vice. Third Part.* Holmes *on the Police of* Exeter *ſpecially, antient and modern, as an Accompaniment to* Izaacke's *Memorials of the Court.* N. B. *As the Compilation is for the Amuſement of the Compiler, Three Years may be required before the Three Parts be publiſhed. To be dated the laſt Day of the Year* 1799.

THE author of this *local* tract ſigns himſelf, in the preface to his firſt part, "William Holmes, eſq. a deaf freeman of Exeter, S. C. L. —— Oxford." Student in Civil Law of Oriel College, as he ſigns his picture.

148. *A*

143. *A poetical Review of Miſs* Hannah More's "*Strictures on Education;*" *in a Series of Anapeſtic Epiſtles. By* Sappho Search.

AN humble imitation of the Bath Guide, attacking Miſs More's religious prudery, Evangelical and Calviniſtic piety.

149. *The Siege of* Cuzco; *a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By* William Sotheby, *Eſq.*

THE ſubject is the conteſt between Pizarro and Almagro, for the poſſeſſion of Cuzco. There is too little incident and intereſt to fit this compoſition for the ſtage, and the language is harſh and abrupt, degenerating into obſcurity.

150. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church of* Weſtminſter, *on* Wedneſday, March 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed for a general Faſt. By* John *Lord Biſhop of* Oxford.

HE muſt be very ſhort-ſighted, if not wilfully blind, who does not ſee that the Revolution of France is a beacon ſet up by Providence as a warning among the nations how they adopt and follow ſuch principles and practices as have involved, firſt, the nation, and, by its means, the world itſelf, in deſolation and calamity. The principal ſpeculations of falſe philoſophy, employed to produce innovation and the overthrow of exiſting governments; that inſurrection is a common and even a ſacred duty; that the will of the people is the origin and rule of all governments; and that man had only to exert that will in order to be well governed and free; are well combated in this diſcourſe.

151. *Thoughts on the Neceſſity of proſecuting the War with* France *with Vigour; with Remarks on the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions, and particularly Bread. In a Letter to a Friend. By the Rev.* David Rivers, *Author of "Obſervations on the political Conduct of the Diſſenters," &c.*

OUR old friend defends the propriety and prudence of rejecting Bonaparte's late overtures; and denies (with ſtrict juſtice) that the preſent ſcarcity of bread has been in any degree occaſioned by the war; and gives, in the appendix, three recipes for making ſoup, publiſhed by Sir James Stonehouſe.

152. *The Queſtion of Scarcity plainly ſtated, and Remedies conſidered; with Obſervations on permanent Meaſures to keep Wheat at a more regular Price. By* A. Young, *Eſq. F. R. S. and Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.*

WE profeſs ourſelves not always partial to Mr. Young's calculations, or the informations he profeſſes to have received from different counties; and, though we admit the people are perſuaded *the evil is from God*, we are not perſuaded that it is not aggravated by men, and by men too whoſe profeſſions are not always conſiſtent with their practices of accumulating to themſelves fortunes by monopoly. The remedies propoſed are, to encourage the culture of potatoes—to this we ſee no objection; to prohibit the feeding of horſes, kept for pleaſure, on oats—how this prohibition is to be enforced, we cannot imagine; the converſion of every ſcrap of waſte and neglected land into little poſſeſſions by the poor—of which meaſure we much approve, provided care can be taken that the *poor only* ſhall at all times poſſeſs them, and that the highways be not ſpoiled by encroachments; the aſſignment of gardens and graſs-land to labourers, for one or two cows—here we think that *one* cow is ſufficient, and that ſhe ought to be *previouſly earned* by the labourer, which would be a powerful inducement to young ſervants, both male and female, to be ſober and frugal.—From theſe temporary remedies of a ſcarcity, Mr. Young proceeds to meaſures of a permanent nature; namely, 1. Aſcertain the prices of corn. 2. A general incloſure. 3. Give land to cottagers. 4. Parochial aſſiſtance in food, to be in rice, &c.. 5. Number the people. 6. Regiſter the acres of wheat and rye ſown. (p. 71.) The tract is concluded by ſome pious and juſt reflections. (pp. 85, 86.)

153. *A Narrative of what paſſed at* Killala, *in the County of* Mayo, *and the Parts adjacent, during the* French *Invaſion in the Summer of* 1798. *By an Eye-witneſs.*

THIS eye-witneſs is no leſs a perſonage than the Biſhop of Killala, who was compelled, for a long period of time, to be a ſpectator of the ſcenes here deſcribed, and was himſelf treated with much perſonal indignity by Gen. Humbert, though that officer afterwards wrote his lordſhip a letter expreſſive of eſteem and reſpect. The narrative is extremely intereſting, and written in a plain and artleſs manner; the characters of the French officers are drawn with much vivacity and effect.

The

The Biſhop conducted himſelf with extraordinary preſence of mind, good ſenſe, and fortitude; and the ladies of his family, whoſe ſufferings muſt have been extreme, ſeem alſo entitled to equal commendation. It is evident that the natives, under whatever influence (moſt probably that of ignorant and bigoted Catholic prieſts), were the moſt formidable enemies to the peace of the ſufferers, as well as to the true intereſts of the nation. Two editions of this narrative have been publiſhed, by Stockdale and Wright; the former, we are told, is that authorized by the Biſhop, and the corrections therein were introduced at his ſuggeſtion.

154. *Account of Antiquities diſcovered at* Ribcheſter; *in a Letter from* Charles Townley, *Eſq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. to the Rev.* John Brand, *M. A. Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries.*

THE four plates which accompany this account are the firſt of a new volume, making a IVth, of the *Vetuſta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The articles repreſented in theſe three firſt plates are, a bronze helmet, of finiſhed workmanſhip, found, in the Summer of 1796, in a hollow made in the waſte land by the ſide of the road leading to the church, and near the bend of the river Ribble, on which ſtood the ſtation now called *Ribcheſter*, and, in Antonine's Itinerary, *Coccium*. They were found, depoſited in a bed of red ſand, by a boy of 13 years old, as he was at play, and ſold by his father to Mr. Townley. The helmet is divided into two pieces; the ſkull-part ornamented with figures of 11 combatants on foot, and 6 on horſeback; and the maſk or vizor of effeminate features faſtened exactly to the other part by rings and ſtuds. A row of ſmall, detached locks of hair ſurrounds the forehead, reaching to the ears, and terminating in ſerpents interwoven. Upon theſe locks reſts a diadem or bandeau; on the lower part of which is repreſented a baſtion-wall, with turrets, the central arch deſtroyed, the other ſix filled with figures of Victory, Venus, a ſea-monſter, and a triton, each twice repeated; a ſphinx, ſuppoſed to have decorated the top of the helmet, or perhaps to have filled the centre arch abovementioned, was loſt ſince the firſt diſcovery.

Now for the application of this beautiful ſpecimen of antient art in Britain, the back part being ſuppoſed to be late Roman work, the front like Grecian, before the time of the Cæſars. This part, therefore, is deſcribed to allude to the pantheic repreſentations of the goddeſs Iris, in her *generating*, *preſerving*, and *deſtroying* capacities. "A helmet thus compoſed in honour of the Magna Mater was a proper appendant in Roman camps, which, as well as the Circenſian games, were placed under her particular protection. *She is even called Mater Caſtrorum on the medals of Fauſtina the younger, where the empreſs is deified under that character.*" It is conjectured, from all circumſtances, that this helmet was of the votive kind; an inſcription found in this ſtation is inſcribed *Deis Matribus**. The other articles are, pateræ, or parts of pateræ, and other vaſes of metal and earth, other pateræ, which *formed military ſtandards*, and fibulæ, *five together*.

Notwithſtanding the diſplay of erudition accumulated in the illuſtration of theſe fragments, by fine-ſpun conjecture, to ſupport a ſyſtem unworthy the patronage of a learned Society, other antiquaries, who are invited to give a "more ſatisfactory expoſition of the motives which produced the compoſition of this helmet," may feel more inclined to pronounce them rather of *military* than *religious* uſe; at leaſt the *helmet* is here, for the firſt time, made an adjunct to ſacrifical furniture veſſels. Some, perhaps, may be inclined to think the preſent illuſtration a ſuite of the ſyſtem advanced by Dancarville ſome years ago, but now completely ſunk into diſrepute and oblivion.

The *farther* account of the diſcovery annexed ſerves only to ſhew that part of the ornaments of the helmet was no ſooner found than loſt.

The *Ciborium*, accompanying the croſs, chalice, and patten, in eccleſiaſtical graves, is to us a new diſcovery.

155. Gothic *Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of* York; *drawn and etched by* Joſeph Halfpenny.

THIS beautiful work, in 105 plates, was begun by its author in the year 1795, and is juſt now (April, 1800)

* Not *to* the Deis Matribus, as erroneouſly printed; a redundant *to* and a redundant *the* are blurred out, pp. 7 and 8; and the reference to a new edition, III. 105, ſhould be III. 130, in this ſpecimen of *new* and *improved* printing and paper; as alſo *to* the Lamiis tribus.

completed,

completed, in a series of XX numbers. Mr. H. who, we understand, is clerk of the works to this noble pile, which is indebted for its restoration to the good taste and attention of Mr. Carr the architect, took this opportunity to delineate the nice parts of its architecture and ornaments, and is his own engraver. Another specimen of Mr. H's talents in drawing and engraving may be seen in the monument of Archbp. Bowet, which he executed for the second volume of Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain." He has been supported by a respectable list of 250 subscribers, and has inscribed his work to his patrons, the Dean, Residentiaries, and Prebendaries of the Cathedral. In a short introduction he premises a brief encomium on the Gothic style of building, with the several dates of the erection of this church, and, of course, of its ornaments, with a wish that it were immortalized in the same manner as Batalha has been by Mr. Murphy. Who, may we say, is so qualified to undertake this task as Mr. H.? Besides lesser parts, such as capitals, brackets, bosses, heads, compartments, windows, and doors, foliage and borders, comprising 175 different specimens of Gothic ornaments, Mr. H. has given an inside view of the chapter-house, a view from the North transept, another from the West end of the nave, and another from the choir.

"The History of Gothic Architecture *in this Kingdom* being now undertaken by gentlemen perfectly qualified for the investigation, the publick may hope, before long, to have its principles as well understood as those of the Grecian. This will restore Gothic architecture to that estimation to which it has so just a title. I flatter myself that this selection of ornaments now offered to the publick may have its use, by conveying to posterity, though by no means fully, the merit of those artists who lived at a period when the arts in this kingdom were thought to be extremely low."

156. *The Twelfth Annual Account of the Collation of the MSS. of the* Septuagint *Version. By* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Canon of* Christ Church.

THE Collation has now advanced so near its conclusion, that it may be possible for the Doctor to make his own way to its termination, without any farther contribution of the publick to it. The subscription thereto is accordingly closed—with a deficit, we are grieved to say, of 638l. A new subscription is now opened for the *publication* of these Collations, by payment of 12 guineas for three volumes folio, or at four equal payments, early in the years 1800, 1, 2, 3, for each instalment one volume, by one or two books at a time, as printed, to be delivered to the subscribers, till the whole is completed. Exodus is already printed as far as chap. xxvi. The delegates of the press are to receive the sums remaining on hand, in case the Doctor has not life or health to complete the work, which is all this time proceeding. The University subscribed, for 12 copies, 144 guineas; and we have the satisfaction to learn that the proposed plan meets with good encouragement.

157. *An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of* Ava, *sent by the Governor-general in* India, *in the Year* 1795. *By* Michael Symes, *Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment.*

THIS is a most interesting, agreeable, and curious publication, of which a complete edition has already been sold off. The kingdom of *Ava*, comprehended under the collective name of *Berman*, includes the former sovereignties of Pegu and Siam, and extends its authority to the frontier of the English dominions in Bengal. The Monarch marched an army abruptly into the Company's districts, to recover certain delinquents his subjects, who had taken refuge near Chittagong, the boundary of the British territories. The dispute was terminated by the discreet conduct of Gen. Erskine; but, to prevent such hostilities in future, and impress the Sovereigns of Ava with suitable ideas both of the power and friendly disposition of the English, and accommodate matters of a commercial nature, Lord Teignmouth thought it expedient to send a formal deputation to the Birman Court. He could not have chosen a more proper envoy than Major S. who has shewn himself fully qualified to enlarge our knowledge of natural history and geography, as well as the manners of this people, and support the honour of his country in a proud punctilious court, a suspicious and unsocial people. On leaving Bengal, in his way to Raugoor, he stopt at the Andaman islands, in the bay of Bengal, of which no satisfactory account

count had hitherto been given, and which are inhabited by a degenerate race of Negro ſavages. The plates of this work are numerous and well-executed, and the map clear and ſatisfactory.

158. *The Pariſh Prieſt, a Poem.*

WE have not lately peruſed a more elegant and intereſting poem than this tranſlation of John Burton's, of Eton, "Sacerdos Parœcialis Ruſticus, 1757," now, as we have been informed, completely out of print. The tranſlator is the Rev. Dawſon Warren, vicar of Edmonton; and the vignette in the title-page is a view of Edmonton church, in its original ſtate, by his pencil, as the frontiſpiece is alſo of his compoſition, and the book exhibits an elegant ſpecimen of typography. The argument is a vindication of the venerable character of the pariſh-prieſt, whoſe office, character, and progreſs through life, are delineated. The poem opens with this apoſtrophe to Oxford:

"O Oxford! from whoſe foſt'ring care we trace
The ripening virtues of the riſing race,
Whoſe pious labours rear our gen'rous youth
In the bright paths of ſcience and of truth,
Accept my verſe, once more my efforts view,
Nor ſcorn a ſubject which depends on you;
It is from you, our bleſt Religion draws
A vaſt ſupport to aid her glorious cauſe;
The pupil train'd by you, in riper years
Her friend, her guardian, and her boaſt, appears; [agree,
While then his actions with your rules
To praiſe the pariſh-prieſt is praiſing thee."

The ſervices of the church, and the labours of the prieſt, are deſcribed, and the advantages of a country life exemplified, in the characters of Gilpin, Hooker, Herbert, and Hales.

A country congregation is deſcribed, and followed by a kind of paraphraſe of the Liturgy, of which take this pleaſing ſpecimen:

"O come, all ye whoſe grateful hearts can feel,
O come with ſouls inflam'd by holy zeal;
Your God with filial confidence addreſs,
And in your Saviour's words your pray'r expreſs.
"God of the Univerſe! who yet doſt reign
To be the Friend and Father of mankind,
On Thee we call—Thy glorious kingdom riſe
Triumphant o'er its foes—and let thy will
On earth controul us, as in heav'n it rules
The bleſſed angels which ſurround thy throne.
Of food and raiment to our wants ſupply
A moderate portion, not to pamper pride,
Or nouriſh folly, but to give the means
Of eaſe and comfort. Pardon, righteous Judge,
Our many ſins; thy mercy only flows
To them whoſe hearts are merciful; do Thou
Forgive our treſpaſſes, as we forgive
All who to us have ever giv'n offence.
Pity our weakneſs; guard us from the pow'r
Of all temptations; and from wicked men,
And evil ſpirits, keep thy ſervants ſafe.
Hear us, O Lord! theſe bleſſings at thy hand
We humbly beg, becauſe to thee belong
Eternal Glory, Majeſty, and Pow'r."

This is followed by advice on reading, obſervations on pſalmody, the ſacraments, viſitation of the ſick, a funeral, and the old age, gradual decay, and ſerene death, of the prieſt.

The poem thus concludes with ſome of the beſt lines in the book:

"The time will come too, venerable man,
To put the cloſe to thy extended ſpan;
Thy labours will conclude, for Death attends,
In peace to lay thee midſt thy buried friends.
"As when, o'erloaded with the golden grain,
The harveſt falls inclin'd upon the plain;
As when, firſt looſen'd by the Winter's cold,
The mellow'd fruit parts gently from its hold;
So has Old Age approach'd with chilling breath,
Slow to prepare him for the ſtroke of Death;
And, creeping on by juſt degrees, at length
Has robb'd his frame of all its former ſtrength;
Yet firm in mind, and with untroubled ſoul,
He walks ſerene to life's extremeſt goal:
E'en in the laſt ſad moments of his toil,
When ſtruggling Nature cannot but recoil,
Still full of hope, in conſcious virtue great,
He ſmiling welcomes Death, and meets his fate.
No apprehenſive dread invades his breaſt,
No ſad complaints, no groans, diſturb his reſt;
But all is peaceful, happy, and ſerene,
Till Time with gentle hand concludes the ſcene;
Juſt ſo the ſun, with mild declining ray,
Sinks in the Weſt, and ends a Summer day.
"Happy, thrice happy he, who ſhall have gain'd [tain'd
This the moſt uſeful knowledge, and at-
The way to quit ſecure his earthly home,
When call'd to enter on the world to come:
For then, whenever Time concludes his days,
Which have not paſs'd devoid of well-earn'd praiſe, [ſlave,
No fears of death, which all mankind en-
No dread has he of ſinking to the grave.
Such is the great reward of living well,
The bleſſed triumph over Death and Hell.

"As

"As the great leader of the Jewiſh race,
Though Death he knew attended in the place,
Fearleſs on Nebo's fatal ſummit ſtood,
And Canaan's rich and fertile country view'd,
With joy the promis'd land of reſt ſur-vey'd,
And truſted in the God he had obey'd;
Sothou, O holy man! beneath Death's hand,
On Life's extremeſt verge canſt boldly ſtand,
And, truſting in thy Saviour's merits, view
Thoſe bright rewards to active Virtue due."

359. *A Charge, delivered to the Grand Jury at the Aſſizes holden at* Ely, *on* Wedneſday, March 27, 1799. *By* Henry Gwillim, *Eſq. Chief Juſtice of the Iſle of* Ely. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Magiſtrates and Grand Jury.*

THE author of this excellent addreſs calls the attention of the Grand Jury to the extenſive duty and general claims which their country has upon them. After an impreſſive view of the leading circumſtances of the preſent aweful criſis, in the following words, "The conteſt in which we are now engaged is no common conteſt; it is not a queſtion of territory, of aggrandiſement, or of ſucceſſion, which the ſword is to decide; but the queſtion now at iſſue is, whether we are to retain our old habits, our old uſages, our old laws, our old government, our old liberties; or whether we are to give up all thoſe, and to exchange them for notions, the effect of which we have never tried; for ſpeculations we have not had time to examine; for theories which have never been reduced into practice;" he proceeds to ſhew how well the Britiſh Government is adapted to the genius of the people; and aſks, whether they "could BEAR a Government which profeſſes to move only upon equality, diſintereſtedneſs, forbearance, and ſelf-denial?" Whitelocke, "who was a regularly-educated and profeſſed lawyer, who held the great ſeal in the time of the Commonwealth, and who had taken a conſiderable part in all the miſerable viciſſitudes of the times, is ſtated to have ſaid, at a meeting of Cromwell and his officers, about the ſettlement of the nation*, that "the laws of England are ſo interwoven with the power and practice of Monarchy, that, to ſettle a Government without ſomething of Monarchy in it, would make ſo great an alteration in the proceedings and practice of our law, that they had ſcarce time to rectify it; *nor could they well foreſee the inconveniences that would ariſe thereby.*" "We know that thoſe who had been the moſt active in deſtroying the machine of the old Government were glad to collect the ſcattered pieces, and to put them together again; and were forced to acknowledge that no other could be ſo well adapted to this country."—"There is ſomething in the regularity of a Monarchy which is admirably ſuited to the gravity of an Engliſhman; and our preſent form of Government is congenial to the temper and habits of our fellow-ſubjects."—"We may farther remark its aptitude to accommodate itſelf to the exigence of circumſtances, its capacity to receive improvements without danger to its principle, or affecting its identity. Old rights have been ſecured to the people, and new privileges have been granted to them, and yet the original form of Government remains unimpaired. The Reformation, ſo far as that great event may be politically conſidered; the Petition of Right, in the time of Charles the Firſt; the Habeas Corpus Act, in the time of his ſon; the Triennial Act, that is, the act to oblige the King to call a Parliament once in three years at the leaſt*; theſe confirmations of original rights, and grants of farther privileges, with many others that may occur to you, were made without any the ſlighteſt detriment to the Conſtitution itſelf." He diſplays, in glowing colours, the poſitive excellence of what is "in itſelf, perhaps, the moſt ſtupendous ſyſtem of polity that ever was deviſed by human wit. A ſyſtem, like ours, that ſhould combine in itſelf the benefits of the three regular forms of Government, which mankind have acknowledged; of Monarchy, Ariſtocracy, and Democracy; of the one, the few, and the many; was treated by the moſt philoſophical hiſtorian of antient Rome as viſionary †; as what we could never hope to ſee realized; or, if by accident it ſhould be brought into being, what could never be of any long duration. A

* "See Dr. Morton the editor's Preface to the Parliamentary Writ, p. 33."

* "St. 6 W. and M. ch. 2."

† "Cunctas nationes et urbes populus, aut primores, aut ſinguli regunt: delecta ex his et conſociata reipublicæ forma laudari facilius, quam evenire; vel, ſi evenit, haud diuturna eſſe poteſt. Tacit. Annal. lib. 4."

ſyſtem

ſyſtem that ſhould unite with the vigour and energy of a Monarchy, the wiſdom, the temper, the moderation, of an Ariſtocracy, and that generous concern for the common intereſt, that diſintereſted regard for the general welfare, the virtue of a Republick; that, by combining the benefits, ſhould exclude the evils generally conſequent to each form of Government; is a ſtate which certainly ſeems rather to be deſired than expected. Gentlemen, I have ſaid, a ſyſtem that ſhould combine the *benefits* of the three forms of Government; for, it is a political error, leading to very dangerous conſequences, to ſuppoſe that our ſyſtem actually combines the three forms of Government themſelves. Had it been ſo, it certainly could not have been laſting: three jarring intereſts, three powers co-ordinate and co-equal in the ſtate, muſt ſoon have terminated in anarchy and confuſion. No; the beauty of our form of Government, the ingenuity of the contrivance, is, that, whilſt it unites the benefits of each, it is in itſelf one and ſimple: it is a *Monarchy*; the power, and dominion, and ſovereignty, are lodged in *one* only: the *King* reigns, the *King* is ſupreme, the whole ſcheme of Government is carried on by the *King* only, and in the *King's* name: the *King* only acts in all caſes; not indeed arbitrarily and without controul, but under certain checks and limitations. Theſe checks are, that he muſt act in all caſes with the *advice* of his ſubjects; in ſome caſes with their *conſent* as well as *advice*. His power in matters of legiſlation is qualified by the *conſent* of his Parliament, the conſtitutional repreſentatives of the three eſtates of the realm, of the whole people of his kingdom: he can make no law which they have not previouſly agreed upon as proper to be propounded to him, which they do not authorize him to make. His power in the executive part of his government is qualified by the *advice* of certain counſellors, whom the laws have aſſigned to him, and who are reſponſible to their country for every act which he does. Thus, while a complex effect is produced, the machine itſelf is perfectly ſimple; while the intereſts of all are provided for, the unity and entierty of the Monarchy are preſerved: the ſtates affect no equality or co-ordination with the Sovereign; though they limit his power, they acknowledge his ſupremacy; the ſubject is not diſtracted where to pay his allegiance: he findeth the whole power of the ſtate concentrated in one only: "he hopeth for protection from the Crown," to uſe the words of Sir Michael Foſter; "and he payeth his allegiance to it in the perſon of him whom he ſeeth in full and peaceable poſſeſſion of it. He ſeeth the fountain whence the bleſſings of government, liberty, peace, and plenty, flow to him; and there he pays his allegiance *." (p. 9.)—He ſhews there is an Ariſtocracy founded in nature, which it is the buſineſs of the Legiſlature to regulate, not repreſs; and the abolition of which, in the opinion of Monteſquieu, would produce a popular ſtate or a deſpotic government. He concludes by exhorting the Grand Jurors to enquire after and ſuppreſs all thoſe publications which tend to unſettle the political and religious opinions of their fellow-ſubjects, and to excite a diſregard and contempt of that Government by which they have been ſo long generouſly protected.

160. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord* Somerville, *one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bed-chamber, and late Preſident of the Board of Agriculture, with a View to ſhew the Inutility of the Plans and Reſearches of that Inſtitution, and how it might be employed to others more beneficial. With Remarks on the recent Commiſſioners of the Board, and a Review of the Pamphlets of* Arthur Young *and* William Brooke, *Eſquires, upon the preſent high Price of Proviſions. By a Society of practical Farmers.*

THE good ſenſe and candour of this letter entitle it, in the higheſt degree, to public attention. It calls on the Board of Agriculture to account to the Nation at large for the annual ſum granted to them by Parliament, and the application of it; in ſhort, to tell them what they have done or mean to do. "We have as yet ſeen nothing but two puny bantlings, the offspring of the late preſident, which died in their birth; the introduction of a bill into parliament for a general incloſure of commons, common fields, and waſte lands, and the adopting Mr. Elkington's principle of draining, for which he has not yet received his parliamentary reward of 1000l. We flattered ourſelves we ſhould have been favoured, from time to time, with a liſt of the members of the board, and, annually, with a *cheap publication of its proceed-*

* "Cr. Law, 8vo edit. p. 399."

ings."

ings." The writer propoſes a better regulation for draining maritime tracts divided between the crown and private landholders, for the leaſing the crown lands at high rents, leſſening the expences of incloſures, improvement of the royal foreſts, particularly the New Foreſt. He proceeds to inveſtigate the claſs of men who, from mere meaſurers of land, ſchoolmaſters, and broken innholders, erect themſelves into ſurveyors, not poſſeſſing the leaſt practical knowledge in the cultivation of land, which they affect to *taſte*. In the preſident's addreſs to the board, May 8, 1798, he pledged himſelf to the publick to ſtop farther profuſe publications on huſbandry, and, moſt particularly, country reports, for a conſiderable length of time. Nevertheleſs, in the next year, appeared the publication of the ſecretary's "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Lincoln," 455 pages, price 9s. in boards, without any benefit to the ſociety or the publick, and in direct contradiction to Mr. Stone's report. Occaſion is taken to diſcuſs the ſecretary's farming abilities, and his unſucceſsful application of them in Suffolk. The writer looks at the "joint farming-ſtock ſociety" as a chimerical project. Were all the gain which the propoſer promiſes to ſubſcribers to reſult from it, *monopoly* would be the natural conſequence, and the publick might conſider extended farming combinations in the ſame light that they do the Eaſt India or any other overgrown company, with only this diſtreſsful difference, that the monopoly of the latter extends only to luxuries, which we may purchaſe or reject, the other to the mere neceſſaries of life. If Sir John Sinclair's plan ſucceeds exactly to his preſent expectation, we ſhall probably, in particular ſeaſons, find old beans to be as dear as nutmegs. (p. 37.) A good practical huſbandman would produce every acre better cultivated and more productive than thoſe in farms, which have been ſome years in the hands of noblemen and gentlemen of great good ſenſe, actuated by the beſt principles. The preſident is, therefore, requeſted (p. 43) to unite the beſt known and approved practical huſbandry with the improvement of the ſpecies of ſheep and other ſtock which are peculiar to the reſpective diſtricts; and alſo exhorted to publiſh annually a journal of farming proceedings, and a debtor and creditor account of profit and loſs, taking eſpecial care not to leave out the rent."

On the head of the preſent high price of grain, they obſerve, "We have peruſed Mr. Young's pamphlet intituled, "The Queſtion of Scarcity plainly ſtated, and Remedies conſidered" (ſee p. 758), and are ſurpriſed that he has the audacity to imagine that he can miſlead the public opinion from the principal cauſes of the preſent calamities, which the middle and lower orders of the people are compelled to bear, and conceal the knowledge of his deceptive aſſertions, pretended ſtatements, and unfounded calculations, from one man of common diſcernment." (p. 44.) They charge Mr. Y. with attempting to throw reflections on the informations honeſtly and fairly ſtated as received by gentlemen, proving that the deficiency of laſt year's crop did not amount to more than one-fourth of the average. The preſent high price of corn and butcher's meat is here aſcribed to the war, and to an over-ſtretched and too far extended paper currency. "That great national inſtitution, the Bank of England, being made auxiliary to political purpoſes, and being relieved from the neceſſity of paying caſh for its notes, may, from the apparent pliability of its principals, be tempted to extend its loans and its diſcounts to an amount that may ultimately prove hurtful to the community. It is not altogether unknown that country bankers, although, no doubt, with a view only to extend the circulation of their paper, have, by their accommodations, enabled ſelfiſh individuals to monopolize to a conſiderable extent what they would otherwiſe have been obliged to ſend to market." (p. 49.) The writer, however, acquits dealers in corn, millers, and bakers, of being monopolizers to any great extent. "The growers of corn having, for a few years paſt, become more opulent than heretofore, are, at the preſent time, enabled to circumvent thoſe gentlemen, and avail themſelves of their previous example, by holding it back from market, and thereby deriving ſome part of the advantages which otherwiſe would be reaped by them; for, if a farmer who has corn in hand is preſſed for a ſum of money to pay his rent, or for any particular occaſion, he may be eaſily accommodated at a country bank. Whilſt we are engaged in ſo extenſive a war,

a war, there cannot be any very large importations of grain, ſo as to lower the price very conſiderably; and, if ſuch a circumſtance was to happen, we ſhall only ſhare the fate of other ſpeculators, of having the chances run againſt us." (pp. 49, 50.) "If there had been a real ſcarcity at the time Mr. Y. wrote his pamphlet, by this time the ſtock in hand would have been nearly exhauſted; inſtead of which, has it occurred that any miller or baker returned from any corn as he wanted at a high price? Or has any conſumer in London or in the country, on a market-day, gone to market with money enough in his hand, who could not purchaſe a loaf of bread or a joint of meat? Taking the affirmative for granted, which is moſt true, where is the proof of the ſcarcity, and how is it to be proved? Is each individual to judge of it, who poſſeſſes oxen, ſheep, and corn, in his hands? He would naturally conclude there is plenty. Is the conſumer to judge of ſcarcity, who daily ſees plenty of bread and meat in every market? No; it is left for Mr. Arthur Young to judge of it, who has received letters and reports from 67 perſons reſiding promiſcuouſly in 25 counties in England, who have not given themſelves much trouble in an enquiry among the occupiers of the diſtricts in which they reſide; and thoſe men have informed Mr. Y. that the laſt year's crop of wheat was deficient as 7 in 20, which is more than one-third of the uſual crop." (pp. 50, 51.) "That gentleman aſſerts, that, through a very conſiderable portion of the kingdom, wheat is almoſt uniformly thraſhed out early in, or in the depth of Winter, on account of cattle at that ſeaſon doing better on the ſtraw than they could do in Spring. The fact is, that with every farmer, equal to his undertaking (which deſcription comprehends at leaſt two-thirds of the occupiers of farms in England), it is a common practice to ſtack their wheat out of doors on hovels, which is ſeldom taken in for thraſhing till May, and the two ſucceeding months. They have no dependance upon wheat-ſtraw for the maintenance of cattle in Winter. It would be much more within the line of truth to ſay, that half the wheat in England is not uſually thraſhed till after Lady-day, the ſtraw ariſing from which, in the country, is reſerved for *thatching*, and *litter* for ſaddle and other horſes in the remainder of the Summer and Autumn, before they begin to thraſh the new corn." (p. 51.)—"Mr. Y's recommendation of a more extended cultivation of potatoes, as food for man, and as a means for preventing future dearths, puts us in mind of a plan of Sir John Sinclair, when bread was at a very high price, 6 or 7 years ſince, which was conveyed to the publick in papers circulated to the Grand Juries of all the counties, recommending to the farmers to ſow a larger quantity of wheat in the then enſuing ſeaſon, without conſidering it would be a breach of the covenants in leaſes, and, by croſs-cropping, the ſtock in hand would have been diminiſhed, and the land rendered unproductive, and a great dearth, if not a famine, would have been the conſequence. Similar conſequences may be expected from the cultivation of potatoes to the immenſe extent propoſed, they requiring plenty of manure to repair the land, or land newly broken up from paſture, from warped land in the vicinity of the Trent, Donn, or other ſituations, where land can be ſo improved, or where, from its own uncommon fertility (if any ſuch there be), it is incapable of being exhauſted by any means. Cottagers cannot afford to *rent* land for milk and potatoes, or guard againſt accidents, bad ſeaſons, and a numerous offspring; and, if attended with the ultimate propoſed ſucceſs, they would become independent. A better method would be to provide houſes, with a piece of ground, on every gentleman's eſtate, for his labourers, and compel his tenants, by the leaſes, to furniſh them with milk all the year round, or keep cows for them, inſtead of the cottager having the power of *demanding* the poſſeſſion of land for his particular purpoſes. Although Mr. Young, in his Lincolnſhire report, condemns tithes as a great national burthen, in his laſt pamphlet he recommends that mode as altogether unobjectionable. His plan of converting the Board of Agriculture into a Court of Enquiry, to regulate the price of corn, is by no means admiſſible; and we agree with the writer, that, inſtead of prohibiting the uſe of oats to pleaſure-horſes, making barley into malt ſhould be prohibited, and the diſtilleries ſtopt for a limited time. We remember when their ſtoppage was enforced with very little objection. But,

as this writer obſerves, "Beer and gin, though not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, neceſſaries of life, are articles from which a conſiderable part of the revenue is raiſed" (p. 62); and we regret there is not a Biſhop Madox to plead the cauſe of the national morality againſt the neceſſities of the ſtate."

This writer proceeds to controvert other opinions and propoſitions of Mr. Young, whoſe reports are not conſidered of ſufficient authority as, to the *real ſtate of the country*, to do much miſchief.

He declines correcting or pruning the exuberances of the many theoretical communications contained in the ſecond volume of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," arranged by the ſecretary, from the ſame kind of materials as his "Annals of Agriculture." We muſt be excuſed from following the few ſtrictures offered on theſe communications. Among theſe ſtrictures, however, is a regret, that Lord Dundonald's progreſs in diſcovering cheap ſaline manures is not ſufficiently attended to; and that Sir Joſeph Banks has not attended to the failure of Mr. Elkington's drainage of Prieſtly bog, or decided on the practicability of the cultivation of rice. "There are theoriſts, dabblers, and ſmatterers in every art and every ſcience, who, we preſume, may not be inaptly compared to young or bad pointers in purſuit of game; wanting the diſcerning power of ſcenting it, they keep their eyes upon thoſe dogs which are ſtaunch, who no ſooner diſcern the prey, than thoſe we before alluded to thruſt their noſes forward before their ſuperiors in ſkill, and of the injudicious or inattentive ſportſman claim, and but too often receive, the rewards which, in ſtrict juſtice, belong to others." (p. 78.) Mr. Cummings' obſervations on cylindrical in preference to conical wheels are as much commended as Lord Somerville's two-furrow ſwing and wheel ploughs are reprobated. The impoveriſhment of Sutton fen, by "ploughing it out," is little encouragement to fen incloſure.

Mr. Brooke is noticed as a theoretical writer who knows but little of what he treats, yet his pamphlet is recommended by the Board of Agriculture. His plan for ſmall farms is objectionable, from the almoſt impoſſibility of reſtoring them after having been laid into large ones. "A thouſand arguments might be adduced to prove that the cauſe of the main and fundamental evil, which is gradually overtaking, and which will eventually overwhelm, this country, is *an unlimited paper currency*, which, in as many different channels, both directly and indirectly, tend to enhance the price of all the neceſſaries of life; and it is the ingenuity alone *diſplayed by our manufacturers, in the conſtruction of mills and machinery*, which enables us, for the preſent, to counteract its baneful effects, and to maintain our trade for manufactured goods in foreign markets, and to ſupport millions of induſtrious inhabitants of this country." (p. 117.)—"The incitement to benevolence, recommended by Mr. Brooke, for gentlemen to ameliorate the condition of the poor," that, "in times of revolution, ſhould take place, by behaving condeſcendently and benevolently to the poor, the moſt powerful and ungovernable inſtrument is taken out of the hands of the ambitious demagogue." This gentleman would make but an indifferent ſtateſman. The experience of all ages has ſhewn us, that nothing will be ſo powerful a preventive of ſuch a dreadful meaſure as proving to the lower orders that their *condition is ſuch* that it cannot, under any other mode of government, be improved. But, when it is afloat, nothing but manly ſtrength and firmneſs can reſiſt the torrent; and temporizing, by "condeſcenſion and benevolence," will add courage to the aſſailants. Gratitude is but little practiſed by even the learned and refined; but by the lower orders it is ſcarcely known by name." (p. 121.)

For a concluſion, the writer of this letter brings againſt the Board of Agriculture 13 heavy charges, of zeal without talent; appointment of officers, from intereſt, without abilities; non-correction of material errors; want of ſucceſs in expenſive objects; rouſing, and not keeping up, a ſpirit for agricultural improvement; pledging to reward Mr. Elkington for a diſcovery made and publiſhed 20 years before by Dr. Anderſon; improper attempt to improve the breed of cattle and ſheep; ſuffering the overheated imagination of the ſecretary to commit the reſponſibility of the Board on falſe and theoretical principles; recommending modes of practice to farmers which, if adopted, would be productive of all the evils he propoſes, by his pamphlet on the preſent ſcarcity, to remedy; diſcover-

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ing to the publick either a total want of diſcrimination on agricultural ſubjects, a total want of conſideration for the public good, or an utter contempt for its reſpectful opinion, by the publication of a large volume of Communications of 1799, chiefly ſetting forth as new diſcoveries modes of practice which have been adopted for a great length of time, with crude ſpeculations upon ſubjects of ſecondary importance, without any actual benefit likely to ariſe from the reſult — what, in the language of the bookſellers, is commonly called *book-making.*" (p. 124—128.)—"We ſhall be ready to take the field, whenever called upon, in defence of the foregoing obſervations and opinions, as well as in theſe poſitions." (p. 124)

The writer ſhuts up his correſpondence with an impreſſive addreſs in favour of the encouragement of practical agriculture, as the true path of national happineſs. Thoſe who are convinced by his reaſoning, as we confeſs we are, will thank him for detecting the ſophiſms of an heterogeneous Board, and reſcuing them from the imputation of ſupporting a *jobb.*

UNION WITH IRELAND.

161. *Letters on the* Iriſh *Nation, written during a Viſit to that Kingdom in the Autumn of the Year* 1799. *By* George Cooper, *Eſq.*

WHETHER the name is aſſumed or not, the information conveyed in theſe letters conveys a very juſt and pleaſing view of the fruits of the author's inveſtigations, in which he has conſidered the Iriſh with the temper of a philoſopher and the ſagacity of a ſtateſman. Perhaps the moſt exceptionable part of his work is the ſtyle, which may be deemed too florid.

162. *Proteſtant Aſcendancy and Catholic Emancipation reconciled by a Legiſlative Union.*

THIS pamphlet muſt convince every impartial reader of the real benefit of Union to Ireland. The futility of the objections, raiſed from the arrangement of 1782, is completely expoſed; the reſumption of the confiſcated eſtates ſhewn to be impracticable.

163. *Speech of the Right Hon.* Barry *Lord* Yelverton, *Chief Baron of His Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, in the Houſe of Lords in* Ireland, March 22, *on the Fourth Article of a Legiſlative Union.*

THE noble and learned Speaker ſupports the tenet, that Parliament does not repreſent the people, but properly, by arguments drawn from the ſtructure of Parliament in its firſt origin, inſtead of deducing them from the nature of Parliament as conſtituted at the preſent day. The canon here laid down to regulate the proportion of members that Ireland is to furniſh for the Imperial Parliament, that her quota ſhall be in the compound ratio of the wealth and productive population of the one country to thoſe of the other, is a ſound one, and ſuggeſted by the pure principles of our exiſting Conſtitution.

164. *Speech of Lord* Hawkſbury, *in the* Britiſh *Houſe of Commons,* April 25, *on the Incorporation of the Parts of* Great Britain.

THIS ſpeech was heard in the houſe, and received by the publick, with equal applauſe; and has been publiſhed in a ſtyle of correctneſs to which ſuch productions are entitled, and which that of Mr. Grey, to which it was a reply, has not received.

165. *The Doctrine of "An Appeal to the People, and the Right of Reſiſtance," as laid down by Mr.* Saurin, *in the* Iriſh *Houſe of Commons, conſidered and confuted, by the Rev. Dr.* Clarke, *Secretary for the Library, and Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales.

DR. CLARKE, of whom we have more than once had occaſion to ſpeak, carries his idea of non-reſiſtance beyond all bounds; and his ſentiments of Mr. Locke, like thoſe of many modern cavillers at that great writer, do not reflect on him much credit.

166. *Mr.* Pitt's *Democracy manifeſted, in a Letter to him, containing Praiſes of, and Strictures on, the Income Tax. By* Thomas-Charles Rickman.

MR. R's correſpondence with the Premier poſſeſſes neither good breeding nor candour; nor are his diſcoveries a compenſation for the greateſt liberty of the preſs, which he complains is ſhackled.

167. *A Parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the Poor.*

BY attention to their morals. Here again we muſt recur to our favourite topick, the RESIDENCE of PAROCHIAL CLERGY; for, who is there, in the bulk of little country pariſhes, ſo competent to amend the morals of the

the parishioners as those whose duty it is to watch over their souls?

168. *Hints for History, respecting the Attempt on the King's Life,* May 15, 1800. *By the Rev. Sir* Herbert Croft, *Bart.*

THE spectators of the late most aweful event, which brought danger nearer to the royal person than ever before, agree in extolling the courage shewn by his Majesty, and the affection of his family. To perpetuate a picture so gratifying to feeling and loyal minds, to display it in proper colours, and to preserve the lesser tints, is the aim of this little publication.

169. *Substance of the Speeches of his Royal Highness the Duke of* Clarence, *in the House of Lords, against the Divorce Bill.*

IN these speeches the most impartial reader will discover more intelligence and reasoning than perhaps the general tenor of conduct in the illustrious speaker would lead him to expect. Whatever was the mode proposed, and here resisted, the crime certainly requires serious attention.

170. *Forethoughts on the general Pacification of* Europe.

INTERESTS and events are so changed since this was written, that it may be almost doubted how far the plan for general pacification, by the cordial submission of France, and her concurrence in the security of England and tranquillity of Europe, by restoring Belgium, by a new treaty of Westphalia, which shall relay the base of Europe, and give new sanctions to the law of nations, and preserve peace by a permanent congress of embassadors from the several states of Europe, to be held in some convenient centrical situation, to watch over and preserve the general peace, by adjusting the quarrels and complaints at a common tribunal; the project, he says, differs materially from that of the Abbé de St. Pierre, as given by Rousseau, who certainly misled his readers by his speculations, and deceived them by his ingenuity. On the late proposals for negotiation the writer has been anticipated by Mr. Pitt.

171. *The Character of* Demetrius, *preached 7th* April, 1799, *on the Death of the late Rev.* William Blake, 44 *Years Pastor of the Protestant Congregation in* Crewkherne, Somerset. *By* T. Thomas. *To which are added, the Address and Prayer delivered at the Interment, by* Joshua Toulmin, *D. D. With a Sketch of the Character, and an elegiac Poem to the Memory, of the deceased, by* F. Webb.

MR. B, who was of a respectable family, and might boast of a connexion with Admiral Blake, and perhaps with the Dissenting-minister of Blanford, who addressed a pathetic discourse to his congregation on the dreadful calamity which destroyed their town June 4, 1731, appears to have inclined to Calvinism, but was not the less good and benevolent, useful and respected, in the place of his abode, and justly lamented. He claimed the tribute of applause, both from the friends of different opinion and the companion of his youthful studies.

172. *A Sermon, preached in* Greenwich *Church, on* Sunday, May 18, 1800, *by the Rev.* A. Burnaby, *D. D. in Consequence of the atrocious Attempt made to assassinate his Majesty in* Drury Lane *Theatre, on* Thursday *the 15th of* May.

FROM 1 Sam. x. 24, the good Archdeacon draws, in ten duodecimo pages, a brief portrait of the Sovereign and his administration, and the risks he is exposed to from assassins, the dangerous consequences of their success, and the grateful improvement we should make of his escape.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

INDICUS will be obliged to any of our correspondents who can inform him who was JOHN BOWRY, who, in the beginning of the present century, inscribed a Grammar of the MALAY tongue to the Directors of the Old and New E. I. Companies.

A CORRESPONDENT enquires if there is any intention of publishing the Epitaphs in Bunhill fields, and hopes they will be accompanied with *biographical memoirs.*

A FRIEND TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND expresses a hope that a collective report of the QUI TAM trials will be published when they are all gone through, for the benefit of the *Christian Religion, professed* by the members of the Establishment.

S. B. (of Camberwell) requests to know the best remedy for the Cramp. We refer him to vol. XXXII. 16, 172, 219, 232, 249; XXXIII. 210.

In answer to the author of "Matriculation, a Poem," who writes from Bodmin, we can only say, "Many men, many minds." If one of our Reveiwers *took it up* July, 1800, and thought differently of it from a former, July, 1798, who is to blame?

S. E. in our next; with SCIOLUS; EUGENIO; A. S.; &c. &c.

TO A DAUGHTER,
ON HER BIRTH-DAY, JULY 23, 1800.
By Mr. BELOE.

Tu ſpem reducis mentibus anxiis
Viresque. HOR.

HOW many virtues ſhould be ſeen
When once the maid becomes ſixteen!
To watch a father's failing years!
To dry an anxious mother's tears!
How many ills may chance betide
A brother wandering far and wide,
Who, gazing on the green ſea's foam,
May ſigh, but ſigh in vain, for home!
Then ſhould a ſiſter's tender care
Againſt his wiſh'd return prepare.
Perhaps ſome younger prattler's noiſe
A parent's feebler health annoys;
Then ſhould a ſiſter's better ſenſe
Provide a cure for petulance.
Perhaps the infant's ſhriller cry
Proclaims no tender mother nigh;
Sweet are the feelings which diſpoſe
To huſh the cherub to repoſe.
Perhaps the world too hard may preſs,
And penury and keen diſtreſs
May cloud the hoſpitable door
Where peace and plenty ſmil'd before;
Then ſhould the aching boſom prove
The comfort of a daughter's love;
For then the eye uplifted prays
That ſhe may know far happier days.
Such are the virtues to be ſeen
When once the maid becomes ſixteen.
But let not riſing Beauty's bloom
With pale ſolicitude conſume,
Nor pine with over-anxious fears
That cares muſt multiply with years.
Sweet are the pleaſures to be ſeen
When once the maid becomes ſixteen.
Then ſhall the gentle boſom beat
With ſoft but inexperienc'd heat,
Connecting happineſs and truth
Withthoughts of ſome more favour'd youth.
Then, too, ſhall health a glow diffuſe,
Fit ſubject for the youthful Muſe;
Then ſhall a father's fondneſs trace
The mother's charms, the mother's grace;
Again ſhall hang enamour'd o'er
What thrill'd the boſom long before;
Then in his girl's accompliſh'd mind
Return for all his cares ſhall find,
And, in the praiſe which all beſtow,
The ſweeteſt recompence ſhall know.
Manners, the fruit of ſterling ſenſe,
And ſmiles the gift of innocence,
Good-humour, warm deſire to pleaſe,
With chearfulneſs and graceful eaſe,
Sweet qualities! and thouſands more,
Which parents gaze with rapture o'er,
May all on this fair morn be ſeen,
For Jane is now become SIXTEEN.

THE MECHANISM OF THE BODY.

I am fearfully and wonderfully made.

FOND Atheiſt, could a giddy dance
Of atoms, lawleſs hurl'd,
Produce ſo regular, ſo fair,
So harmoniz'd, a world?

Why do not Arab's driving ſands,
The ſport of ev'ry ſtorm,
A palace here, the child of chance,
Or there a temple form?

Preſumptuous wretch! thyſelf ſurvey,
That leſſer fabrick ſcan;
Tell me from whence th' immortal duſt,
The god, the reptile, man!

Where waſt thou when the embryo earth
From Chaos burſt its way;
When ſtars, exulting, ſang the morn,
And hail'd the new-born day?

O, tell me whence the ſeedy ſpeck,
The miniature of man,
Nurs'd in the womb, and fill'd with life,
To ſtretch and ſwell began?

What fingers brace the tender nerves,
The twiſting fibres ſpin?
Who clothes in fleſh the hard'ning bone,
And weaves the ſilken ſkin?

How chanc'd the head and tender heart,
Life's more immediate throne,
Where fatal ev'ry touch, to dwell
Immail'd in ſolid bone?

Where learn'd the liver to digeſt
The ſilver floods of chyle,
And in the jaundic'd gall confine
The ſaffron-ſurfac'd bile?

Who taught the wand'ring tides of blood
To leave the vital urn,
Viſit each limb in purple ſtreams,
And faithfully return?

How know the nerves to hear the will
The hinged limbs to wield;
The tongue ten thouſand taſtes diſcern,
Ten thouſand accents yield?

How know the lungs to heave and pant;
Or how the fringed lid
To guard the fearful eye, or bruſh
The ſullied ball unbid?

The delicate, the winding ear
To image ev'ry ſound?
The eye to catch the pleaſing view,
And tell the ſcenes around?

Who bids the babe new launch'd in life
The milky draught arreſt,
And with his eager fingers preſs
The nectar-ſtreaming breaſt?

Who with a love too big for words
The mother's boſom warms,
Along the rugged paths of life
To bear him in her arms?

A God! a God! Creation ſhouts,
A God! each inſect cries;
He moulded in his palm the earth,
And hung it in the ſkies.

"Let us make man (a voice divine)
And ſtamp a god on clay,
To govern Nature's humbler births,
To bear an earthly ſway."

He

He said: With strength and beauty clad,
And health in ev'ry vein,
With thought enthron'd upon his brow,
Walks forth majestic man.

Around he turns his wond'ring eyes,
All Nature's works surveys;
Admires the earth, himself, the skies,
And tries his tongue in praise.

"Ye hills and vales, ye meads and woods,
Bright sun and glist'ring stream,
Fair creatures, tell me (if you saw)
From whence, and what I am.

"What parent pow'r, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, fair creatures, tell me how
T' adore the vast unknown.

"By whom ye crop the flow'ry field,
And through the forest stray?
By whom I feel unknown delight,
And drink the golden day?

"Gay are the sunny plains, how fair
Each tenant of the shade!
And something whispers me within,
All these for thee are made.

"What parent pow'r, all great, all good,
Do these around me own?
Tell me, Creation, tell me how
T' adore the vast unknown."

A POEM

ON THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"I beheld, and the same horn made war with the saints, and prevailed against them, until the Ancient of Days came." Dan. vii. 21.

WHAT heav'nly pow'r earth's trembling throne ascends,
And kingdom with rude shock from kingdom rends,
Breaks like a potter's vessel impious lands,
And moulds his empire from the scatter'd sands! [appear;
He comes; in th' East his dawning rays
Borne in the sun's red chariot, Christ draws near.
Lo! how his pow'r victorious clears his way, [prey,
To fowls unseemly gives their carcase a
Who spurn'd his precepts, and renounc'd his sway!

Ye kings, ye gods, of this terrestrial sphere,
With suppliant kiss the angry Son revere;
Princes, in you he views the nation's cause,
And wrath from millions for your sake withdraws. [from tares,
No more, like him that severs wheat
From fierce destruction in his elect he bears;
As one whose furious tramp the wine-press treads,
Rebellious blood his crush unsparing sheds.
How art thou fall'n, malignant star, from high,
Whose rays shed baleful twilight o'er the sky!
How art thou fall'n, bright orb! nor fall'n alone, [atone.
Thy proud revolt Heaven's blasted hosts
Yet planets faded as in mid-day sun
When first thy daring course on high begun;
From pole to pole th' affrighted nations saw
Thy sparkling hair shake pestilence and war.
High in the East, and next th' Almighty's throne, [shone;
More bright than Lucifer thy radiance
The kindred stars withdrew their 'minish'd light,
And men grew giddy to behold thy height.
Like the Most High, the universe to fill
With rival glory was thy boasted will.
Yet from thy orbit dread to lowest hell
How quick thy pride and dazzling lustre fell!
From Death's eternal mansion kings arise
To view thee headlong fallen from the skies.
Hell's wond'ring legions thy descent upbraid, [shade!
Art thou, e'en thou, become a powerless
Thou, whose dread presence made vast empires shake,
And desolated earth with tempest quake!
And thou, proud city, that th' apostate light
Ador'd obsequious with unhallow'd rite,
What awful darkness o'er thy face is spread!
How are thy pomps and bright processions fled! [train,
Where are the kings that led thy purple
And bade thee barter human souls for gain?
Gallia, thy firm protectress, early friend,
Predicted earthquakes from thy bosom rend; [plains,
Gallia with hostile flame has scorch'd thy
And pour'd Heaven's vial on thy fair domains.
Thy pictur'd saints, thy fanes of golden ore,
Thy images, great Babylon, delight no more; [roves,
The satyr 'midst thy temples mould'ring
And birds of darkness haunt thy blood-stain'd graves. [the skies
But thou whose orient beams have ting'd
Above our dark horizon, Sun, arise,
Eclipse the wandering meteors of the night,
And shed thy lustre on our ravish'd sight.
See Babel's orb at thy first dawning fail,
And Mecca's more destructive star grow pale;
Earth to its centre shakes, great cities fall;
The bosom of destruction sweeps down all.
Well-pleas'd 'midst falling rocks, rebellious pride, [would hide;
Well-pleas'd in Death's eternal womb,
Such ray of hope earth's mass corrupted shews, [flows.
Such last sad light hell's entrance dank be-
Yet though night's hovering clouds still gloom the sky,
Be mine to see thy light descend from high;
See thy dread Spirit move on Ocean's face,
And Paradise on blooming earth replace;

See

See thee thy kingdom from destruction form,
Ride in the whirlwind, and direct the storm.

THEOPHILUS.

THE MESSIAH:

An attempt, by keeping as close as possible to the original, to point out what predictions Virgil probably had before him when he wrote his Pollio.

Attulit et nobis aliquando optantibus ætas
Auxilium, adventumque Dei. VIRG.

CELESTIAL Muse, a nobler theme I sing;
Earth's faded scenes ill suit Heaven's glorious King:
Or, if the blooming grove demand my lays,
Be mine reviving Eden's grove to praise.
The last Cumean age at length appears;
The last bright series of revolving years.
Hail, Virgin blest! thy Son his throne attains,
The Lord Omnipotent henceforward reigns!
All-glorious progeny from Heaven descend;
Thy fost'ring pow'r, Eternal Spirit, lend;
Child that to fallen man shall bliss restore,
And bid th' unhallow'd trump breathe war no more.
Hail, happiest thou, whose reign this glorious epoch of a golden race,
This Augustus! Lo! our guilt aton'd, we praise
Death's terrors banish'd in thy favour'd days.
See from hell's powerless grasp the Lord arise,
And lead triumphant martyrs to the skies.
Him shall the spirits of the just attune,
Reigning in all the wisdom of his Sire.
See groves Sabean spicy odours shed,
Earth's early offering, o'er his infant head;
E'en to his cradle Eastern sages bring
Their balmy treasures, and anoint him king;
All Nature smiles—unfear'd the lions roar,
Graze with the herds, and loath th' impurpling gore;
Nor dragon now, nor fruit of woe deceives,
But woods luxuriant rise with healing leaves.
And when with skill paternal thou shalt know
To guide the heaven above, and earth below,
Spontaneous harvests shall embrown the field,
And the wild thorn delicious vintage yield.
Yet though thy pow'r this early fruit shall show,
Still 'midst the grain shall tares unweeded grow;
Again shall priests by rites unhallow'd thrive,
Again for human souls curst bargains drive;
Once more shall Babylonian tyrants reign,
And captive Israel serve an idol's fane,
Some impious Pharaoh lead from Egypt's coasts
Tow'rds Sion's walls his death-devoted hosts.
But when at length thy pow'r mature prevails,
No more shall merchants spread their venal sails;
No more shall man t'enslave his brother toil,
But ev'ry fruit shall bloom on ev'ry soil;
Oxen no more shall drag th' unwieldy plough,
Nor lab'rers with fatigue and hunger bow;
No more their scarlet robes shall priests display,
But snow-white innocence thy saints array.
Haste, haste then, halcyon days, haste, inter pow'rs,
To weave the web of intervening hours.
Descend, all-gracious Offspring, from on high,
Descend, thou great Endeavour of Deity,
Descend, thou Child of Heav'n, thy reign draws nigh.
Earth to its centre shakes; nor earth alone,
The sea, the heav'ns, their dread Creator own;
The hope, the joy, of ev'ry land appears,
And Nature, gladd'ning, hails th' approaching years.
Be mine to see thy dawning light arise,
And hail salvation bending from the skies;
Nor Sion's bards, nor Sibyls' mystic verse,
Shall vie with me thy glories to rehearse.
Then haste, sweet Child, and to thy earth be shown;
Haste, haste, thy bride, th' unsullied Church to own,
To God's right-hand to rise, and share his throne.

THEOPHILUS.

The following Copy of Verses are by the celebrated CARNOT, *the Ex-Director.*

LE FILS L'ENFANT DE VENUS.

QUI admira cet enfant
Aussi vieux que le monde;
Marmot dont l'empire comprend
Les cieux, la terre et l'onde;
Qui, les yeux couverts d'un bandeau,
Lit dans nos cœurs, tient le flambeau
Qui consume et féconde.

C'est lui qui célébroit Sapho,
Qu'on adoroit à Cnyde,
Qui célébroit la Nymphe Echo;
Brûloit la Néréide;
Désarmoit le Dieu de l'Enfer,
En taureau changeoit Jupiter;
Faisoit filer Alcide.

Qui rend si fier, qui rend si doux,
Si tendre, si coquette,
Si confiant, et si jaloux,
Si vive et si discrette;
Qui cède tout pour tout gagner,
Qui se soumet pour mieux régner
Qu'on fuit et qu'on regrette.

Qui par fois émeut la pitié
Par fois bénit sa chaîne;
Tantôt ressemble à l'amitié,
Et tantôt à la haîne;
Qui s'alimente de rigueurs,
Expire ou cumble des faveurs
Feu celeste, ombre vaine.

THE

THE AFRICAN LOVERS.

WHERE the profound Atlantic Ocean roars, [the ſand,
And ſweeps tempeſtuous billows o'er
Or wildly rages on Columbia's ſhores,
Columbia, mart of wealth to ev'ry land;

Two Negro youths in former ages dwelt,
In whom both nat'ral grace and beauty ſhone; [they felt,
With mutual zeal fair Friendſhip's flame
Each wept his fellow's ſuff'rings as his own.

Oft in the vale, by ſome ſequeſter'd rill,
Or where the rapid torrent roll'd along,
And foaming ruſhes down the ſtony hill,
Wand'ring the maſſy cells and caves among;

Or where the rural woodbine claſps the oak;
Kimor and *Maraton* oft mourn'd their fate,
Or liſten'd to the raven's boding croak,
Or heard the faithful turtle 'wail his mate.

One morn as through the fields they bent their way,
Still and ſerene all Nature ſeem'd around,
The ſoaring ſky-lark tun'd his vocal lay,
And, diſtant far, loud yell'd the courſing hound.

At length, by Sol's meridian fervour led,
They ſought the covert of a ſhady wood,
Where jeſſamines their flow'ry odours ſhed,
And gently trembled o'er the cryſtal flood.

When, lo! a damſel lay beſide a brook,
That pour'd its waters thro' the neigh-b'ring meads;
Sometimes upon its banks ſhe caſt a look,
And ſeem'd to liſten to the whiſp'ring reeds.

Beauty ſat ſmiling on her jetty face,
Her form might with the ſtraighteſt co-coa vie; [grace
And, as ſhe mov'd, ſhone forth with ev'ry
That wins the heart, and captivates the eye.

Kimor. Say, beauteous maid, what prompts you to remove [cot?
Far from the pleaſures of yon mirthful
Is it, my fair, to view the flow'ry grove,
Or taſte the coolneſs of the peaceful grot?

Why ſeek you oft the unfrequented cell,
Where the ſwift ſtreamlet rolls its wat'ry way, [thom'd dell,
And, plunging through the dark unfa-
Flies from the fury of the ſolar ray?

There 'lone to pour with many a piteous groan [air,
Your plaintive ſorrows to the liſt'ning
Whilſt rocks return the ſolitary moan,
And to the dreary wilds ſad echoes bear?

Full many a lily by yon river's ſide
Is born to droop unnotic'd and unſeen;
Full many a roſe is doom'd to waſte its pride,
And drop its bliſſge on the wither'd green.

Maraton. Lo! the hoarſe pigeon tunes his voice to love;
And, hark! the crimſon Philomela ſings;
O'er ev'ry buſh the Zephyrs ſoftly move,
And twitt'ring ſwallows ſkim with agile wings.

The joyous birds appear to glad the vales,
And deck the ſpot that fair *Louiſa* treads;
Where'er ſhe moves, mild breathe the genial gales, [grance ſheds.
And each ſweet flow'r a ſweeter fra-

Thy breath more ſcented than the new-blown roſe,
And balmy lips, the buzzing bees invite;
Thy gloſſy hue, that far tranſcends the floes,
How fine a contraſt with thoſe teeth ſo white!

Louiſa. Tho' truly grateful praiſe like yours muſt prove, [ful hearts,
Springing from two ſuch fond and faith-
Yet ceaſe, kind youths, reſtrain your tender love, [imparts.
No ſweets for me your mutual flame

But now the bat wheels low his mazy flight,
Whilſt not a ſingle murmur meets the ear;
The duſky trees declare th' approach of night, [tear.
And ſorrowing clouds diſtil the dewy

See! the moon's orb, majeſtically bright,
With placid rays expels th' encirching ſhades,
The twinkling ſtars diſplay their ſilver light,
And riſing ſplendour ev'ry miſt pervades.

The ſhadowy buſhes tremble to the ſight,
And all the verdure of their branches fades, [vite,
While whiſp'ring breezes drowſy ſleep in-
And gently ruſtle thro' the loneſome glades.

Farewel! for now I ſeek my lowly bed,
And ſoon reclin'd ſhall on its ſurface lay,
Where ſlumbers ſoft may lull my weary'd head, [day.
And ſteep my ſoul in reſt till dawn of

Thus ſaid, acroſs the wood ſhe took her way, [home;
And ſoon with nimble ſteps attain'd her
Each warbling ſongſter couch'd upon his ſpray, [to roam;
And lowing herds had ceas'd the fields

And now the youths retire with ling'ring tread, [heath;
Bending their ſad courſe o'er the deſart
The ſmoke quick riſes from their humble ſhed, [wreath;
And waves around in many a ſpiry

Huſh'd into peaceful reſt the Negroes ſleep,
And not a diſtant ſound their dwelling ſhocks, [deep
Save where the horrors of the foaming
Daſh mountain billows 'gainſt the craggy rocks;

Or

Or where the mock-bird from the willow's height, [and fro,
Whoſe pliant boughs wave ceaſeleſs to
In ſolemn ſadneſs all the live-long night
Tunes to the grove his plaintive tale of woe.

Now ruddier ſkies proclaim the halcyon morn, [hill;
The grazing ſheep explore each verdant
Sol's burniſh'd rays the dewy vales adorn,
And gently ſtrike athwart the murm'ring rill.

Our youths no more with gladneſs hail'd the dawn, ['rets ſpring;
To ſeek the place where fragrant flow-
No more with blithſome ſtep they preſs'd the lawn, [lers ſing:
Or walk'd the grove to hear the warb-

More ſuited now the dark ſequeſter'd wood,
The loneſome cell, and unfrequented cave,
Where loudly roar'd the harſh diſcordant flood,
Or foam'd old Ocean with his briny wave.

Sad means and vain to ſoothe a troubled mind! [thore,
Here oft they wail'd their ſorrows on the
Where fiercely howl'd the ſtrong and boiſtrous wind, [roar.
And hollow cells return'd the ſolemn

Both equal felt the hapleſs flames of love,
Both mourn'd inceſſant the paſt fatal day,
When peaceful and ſerene they fought the
To ſhun the fury of the ſolar ray. [grove,

But ſtill their friendſhip was prefer'd to love
(That friendſhip's but a name let none pretend),
Nor wiſh'd its former ardour to remove;
Each of his charmer ſcorn'd to rob his friend.

For both the tender-hearted maiden griev'd,
Both equal dwelt within her troubled mind;
Oft in the lonely wood her boſom heav'd,
And pour'd its ſorrows to the paſſing wind.

One peaceful eve as in the ſilent dale
She ſought the comfort of a friendly ſhade,
Where ſoft and cool the gently-breathing gale [verdant glade.
Wav'd the light boughs that crown'd the

The vivid landſcape ſeem'd around to ſmile,
And peace once more to cheer Louiſa's breaſt,
Yet Fortune, wont ſo often to beguile,
Lull'd but her cares in momentary reſt.

Quick from the covert of a neighb'ring grove, [impart,
To which the maid her ſorrows would
The youths ruſh forth, thrice cleſp her whom they love, [heart.
Then plunge a dagger in the charmer's

So, where the limpid ſtreamlet loves to glide,
Or murm'ring rolls along the ſhady dale,
The lily droops, tho' deck'd in all her pride,
And, broken, falls before the boiſt'rous gale.

Maraton. She's gone; ah! me, ſhe yields her hapleſs life! [flies!
There the freed ſoul on airy pinions
Thus ſinks the lamb beneath the ſlaught'ring knife, [victim dies.
Thus, ſtain'd with gore, the bleating

Far from the realms of Slavery ſhe's gone,
Joyous to ſeek and ſhare theſe happy plains, [groan,
Where gentler Fates no more extort a
No more a ſigh—for nought but gladneſs reigns.

Kimor. Lo! now the ſhades of night hang o'er the main, [ſhore,
Fierce-ſwelling waves roll to the ſandy
Thick dark'ning clouds pour down the beating rain, [roar.
And angry winds like ſolemn thunders

Far from the tempeſt's rage then let us go,
And hail the groves of bliſs, where no controul,
No tyrant's horrid frown, the ſign of woe,
Can freeze the free-born current of the ſoul.

Thus ſaid, with fatal emulation fir'd,
Each plung'd the pointed weapon in his breaſt,
Then with a laſt, a deep-drawn ſigh expir'd,
To ſeek the realms of everlaſting reſt.

Beneath that aged willow's trembling ſhade, [tear,
Which ev'ry eye drips down the dewy
Together ſee the hapleſs lovers laid,
And moſs-grown boughs their fun'ral trophy rear.

While oft the trilling red-breaſt chaunts their fate, [love,
The mock-bird louder celebrates their
Or turtle, ceaſing to bewail his mate,
With their ſad ſtory fills the mournful grove.

TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED FRIEND. BY MR. ROSCOE.

MORTAL, from yon lower ſphere,
Ere eternal joys thou ſhare,
Are thy earthly duties done—
Huſband, Father, Friend, and Son?

Haſt thou o'er a parent's head
Drops of filial fondneſs ſhed?
What the pleaſure, haſt thou prov'd,
'Tis to love and to be lov'd?

Haſt thou, with delighted eyes,
Seen thy num'rous offſpring riſe?
Haſt thou in the path of truth
Led their inexperienc'd youth?

Didſt thou e'er in ſadneſs bend
O'er the ſorrows of a friend?
Didſt thou haſten, unappall'd,
When thy ſinking country call'd?

Huſband, Father, Friend, and Son,
Well thy journey thou haſt run:
Life has known its beſt employ,
Sown in virtue, reap'd in joy.

INTEL-

Admiralty office, June 24. This Gazette gives an account of the capture of L. Heureux Courer French brig privateer, of Granville, carrying 14 6-pounders, and 34 men, by the Spitfire, Capt. Seymour.

Admiralty office, June 28. Letter from Vice-Adm. Keith, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Minotaur, off Genoa, May 21.

Sir, I have the honour of reporting to you, for the information of their Lordships, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I understand the French had resolved on boarding our flotilla, in any future attempt to bombard the town; and yesterday, about 12, a very large galley, a cutter, 3 armed settees, and several gunboats, appeared in array off the Molehead, and in the course of the afternoon exchanged distant shot with some of the ships as they passed them. At sun-set they took a position under the guns of the Moles and the City Bastions, which were covered with men, manifesting a determined resistance. I nevertheless arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of Capt. Philip Beaver, of the Aurora, who left the Minotaur at 9 P. M. attended by the gun and mortar-vessels, and the armed boats of the ship. About 1 o'clock, being arrived at a proper distance for commencing his fire, a brisk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points; and Captain Beaver having discovered, by the flashes of some guns, that they were directed from something nearly level with the water, judiciously concluded that they proceeded from some of the enemy's armed vessels, and calling a detachment of the ship's boats to his assistance, he made directly to the spot, and in a most gallant and spirited manner, under a smart fire of cannon and musketry from the Moles and enemy's armed vessels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largest galley, La Prima, of 50 oars, and 257 men, armed, besides muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. with two brass guns, of 36 pounds, having about 30 brass swivels in her hold, and commanded by Captain Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment suffered no material interruption, but was continued till day-light this morning, when the Prima was safely brought off; her extreme length is 159 feet, and her breadth 23 feet six inches. On our part four seamen only have been wounded; one belonging to this ship, in the boat with Capt. Beaver; one belonging to the Pallas; and the other two to the Heerlem. The enemy's loss is not exactly known, but one man was found dead onboard, and 15 wounded.

I am, &c. KEITH.

Another letter from Lord Keith introduces the following:

My Lord, *Mermaid, Mahon, April* 20.

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that his Majesty's ship under my command has taken and destroyed nine vessels, laden, mostly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th inst. Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of Lieut. Corbett they were moored to a fort within the small islands near Cape Croisetts. I had seen them collecting all day; and, soon after sun-set, I went in with the ship, under the battery, within the range of grape-shot, and anchored with a spring on the cable; and, after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I saw the six vessels, which Mr. Corbett had most ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ship. I am happy to say that we have had no person hurt on this service; and a shot through our cut-water, which is of little consequence, is the only damage we have received. R. D. OLIVER.

Admiralty-office, July 1. A letter from Earl St. Vincent introduces the following:

My Lord, *Renown, at Sea, June* 24.

Having observed a small squadron of the enemy's vessels at the mouth of Quimper river, I anchored on the 22d, at night, off the Glenans, and directed a detachment of marines, together with 3 boats, manned and armed from the Renown, Defence, and Fisgard, under my orders, to rendezvous on-board the Fisgard, to follow the commands of Capt. Martin, and to endeavour to take or destroy the above vessels: and I beg leave to refer you to the inclosed letter from Capt. Martin for the transactions on this service. JOHN WARREN.

Sir, *Fisgard, at Sea, June* 23.

I beg to inform you, that the boats of the squadron and marines employed under my direction, in attacking the vessels of war and convoy of the enemy in Quimper river, arrived off its entrance at day-light this morning; and, in order to protect the boats in the execution of this service, the marines were landed in two divisions; the one on the right bank of the river, under Lieut. Burke, of the Renown, and the other on the left, under Lieut. Gerrard, of this ship.—Lieut. Parker commanded the boats, and was going, with great expedition and good order, to the attack; but, finding the enemy had removed to an inaccessible distance up the river, he immediately landed, stormed, and blew up a battery with several 24-pounders. The other detachment also took and blew up a strong works. It gives me great pleasure to say, this affair terminated without any loss on our part; and the preparations made by the enemy, in consequence of reconnoitering

ing their poſitions yeſterday morning, gives the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimony in favour of the ſpirit and conduct of the officers and men; who, in leſs than half an hour, gained complete poſſeſſion of both ſides of the river to a conſiderable extent, and, if a frigate of 28 guns, brig of 12 guns, lugger of 16 guns, cutter of 10 guns, and ſeveral ſail of merchant-veſſels, had not moved upwards, they would certainly have fallen into our hands. T. B. MARTIN.

P. S. The three forts had ſeven 24 four-pounders, which, with their magazines, were blown up.

[This Gazette alſo contains a letter from Capt. Curzon, of the Indefatigable, giving an account of the capture of Le Vengeur French privateer, of 16 guns, and 100 men.]

Admiralty-office, July 8. Copy of a letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip Melpomene, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Goree, April 23.

Sir, you will be pleaſed to acquaint the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that, having been informed that 3 French frigates were at anchor under the forts of Goree, this intelligence, with the force and ſituation of theſe frigates, induced me to take his Majeſty's ſhip Ruby, then watering at Port Prava, under my command; and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in queſt of them.—In the afternoon of the 4th inſt. I reconnoitered the roadſted of Goree; but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance ſufficient to alarm the garriſon, I diſpatched Lieut. Tidy with a verbal meſſage, ſummoning the iſland to ſurrender (the incloſed letter having paſſed between me and the Governor). At midnight Lieutenant Tidy made me the ſignal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the ſquadron were inſtantly landed, under the command of Capt. Mac Cleverty, and the garriſon in our poſſeſſion before day.—Their Lordſhips will be well aware of the ſtrength and conſequence of this acquiſition; which, I am happy to ſay, has been obtained ſo eaſily; Mr. Davis, of the Magnanime, being the only perſon wounded before our flag of truce was obſerved from the forts. On the 13th inſtant I diſpatched Mr. Palmer, with two boats, and 30 men, to Joal (a factory dependent on Goree); he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders moſt perfectly to my ſatisfaction, and bringing with him, from thence, a French brigantine and ſloop, loaded with rice. C. HAMILTON.

Goree, 1ſt Germinal, 8th year of the French Republic, One and Indiviſible.

Liberty. *Equality.*

The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the Engliſh ſquadron.

I have received the verbal ſummons which you ſent to me by two officers of your ſquadron. Anxious to defend the place entruſted to me, I am likewiſe to ſpare bloodſhed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you, to-morrow morning, the conditions for the ſurrender of the place, to which I ſhall agree, if they are admiſſible. GUILLEMIN.

Melpomene, off the iſland of Goree, April 4.

Sir, I have received your anſwer to my verbal meſſage to ſurrender the iſland of Goree, and have to inform you, the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in poſſeſſion of the forts and iſland of Goree by 12 o'clock to-morrow noon. I allow you, Sir, and your garriſon, to march out with all the honours of war; and theſe conditions only will be accepted.

C. HAMILTON.

N. B. All private property will be reſpected.

To the Commander of Goree.

[This Gazette alſo contains accounts of the capture of L'Auguſte French letter of marque, of 10 guns, and 50 men, by the Melpomene, Sir Charles Hamilton; and La Françoiſe French ſchooner privateer, of 12 guns, and 42 men, by the Loire, Capt. James Newman.]

Admiralty-office, July 12. Letter from Capt. Inman, of the Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Dunkirk, July 8.

Sir, I beg you will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips, that, agreeable to their orders to me of the 17th of June, to take under my command the fire-veſſels, and others, named in the margin *, and endeavour to take and deſtroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, we joined, at the appointed rendezvous, the 27th following; but, from contrary winds, and the tide not anſwering, could not make the attempt before laſt night, when, I fear, the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-veſſels, and others, lying advanced ſome diſtance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ſhip. I had directed Capt. Campbell, of the Dart, to get in, if he could, to the Eaſternmoſt, and lay her on-board, at the time I hoped the firſt fire-ſhip would have been entangled with the Weſternmoſt. The handſome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in leſs than a quarter of an hour, and bringing her out, muſt convince their Lordſhips of his unparalleled

* Waſp, Capt. Edwards; Falcon, Capt. Butt; Dart, Capt. in Campbell; Comet, Capt. Leef; Roſario, Capt. Carthew; Selby, Captain Williams; Boxer, Lieut. Gilbert; Teaſer, Lieut. Robins; Biter, Lieut. Norman; ſtag cutter, Lieut. Humphreys; Nile lugger, Lieut. Whitehead; Ann cutter, Lieut. Young; Kent, Lieut. Koban; Vigilant lugger, Lieut. Dean.

bravery,

bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his officers and ſhip's company, as the enemy's frigate was ſo much ſuperior in force; and, had it not been ſo inſtantly done, the ſhip could not have been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall. By Capt. Campbell's report to me, great praiſe is due to Lieut. M'Dermeit, who, I am ſorry to ſay, is badly wounded. I encloſe Capt. Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this tranſaction; and have the pleaſure to obſerve, that one ſpirit ſeemed to actuate the whole; but am ſorry that, notwithſtanding the ſteady conduct of Captains Edwards, Butt, Leef, and Carthew, of the ſeveral fire-veſſels, in remaining on-board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ſhips, from cutting their cables, eſcaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk roads ſome little diſtance down the Inner Channel, within the Braak ſand; one of them got on ſhore for a ſhort time, but, at day-light, we had the mortification to obſerve her working back on the ebb-tide, and, with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without conſiderable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer gun-brigs, within piſtol-ſhot, before they cut. I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on ſhore, to have deſtroyed them by firing carcaſſes; and have now to regret I reſerved her for that purpoſe, as I am confident, had Captain Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ſhips on-board, he would have been ſucceſsful in bringing her out. I put Mr. Scott, firſt Lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cockran, third Lieutenant, in another boat; and, as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire-veſſels except the Kent, directed their Lieutenants, in gigs, to put themſelves under his command; and by which means not any lives were loſt. The Kent, Lieut. Coohan, I directed to attack the gun-veſſels, who trimmed them pretty handſomely, and prevented any boats from annoying our's, that were employed to take out the crews of the fire-ſhips. I feel particularly indebted to Captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as alſo to Lieut. King, 2d Lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perſeverance, in getting over the banks to render us every aſſiſtance by boats, and to be in readineſs to meet the enemy, had they ventured over the Braak ſand; which poſition they maintained for that purpoſe, in ſpite of freſh gales, and direct oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed pilots, who gave up the charge of each ſhip on their hands while in this ſituation; and before, when I firſt made the propoſition, poſitively refuſed taking charge of any of the veſſels, of the lighteſt draught of water, intended for this ſervice; but, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Moor, maſter (whom I put on-board the Dart to lead in), and Mr. Wheatland, mate of the Ann hired cutter, who very handſomely volunteered their ſervices to take any of the ſhips in, on my ſuggeſting it to them, and ſome men which I got out of ſmugglers, I was enabled to put one on-board each of the gun-veſſels and fire-brigs; I feel an inward ſatisfaction at bringing the whole of the ſquadron through the roads without the leaſt difficulty. I cannot omit mentioning, that Mr. Butcher, Maſter of the Nile, and Mr. Dean, Maſter of the Vigilant (luggers), at my requeſt would have laid, as a leading mark, at Gravelines Hook: the former performed this ſervice, and I embarked, with 30 volunteers from the Andromeda, in the latter: and, through the whole of this ſervice, I feel particularly indebted to the commanders of the ſeveral veſſels and cutters, for their very ſteady conduct. I encloſe a liſt of killed and wounded, and am ſorry to ſay, Capt. Leef, of the Comet, is among the latter, having been blown up. I have alſo to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that, from the mangled and unhappy ſtate of many of the priſoners, I was induced to ſend a flag of truce with them into Dunkirk.

H. Inman.

Sir, *Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8.*

Agreeable to the directions you honoured me with, to board the Eaſternmoſt of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, ſhould it be practicable, I have compleat ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that, about one A. M. I ſucceeded in carrying La Defiree National frigate, mounting 40 guns, long 24 pounders, on the main-deck, with a compliment of 350 men, ſome of whom were on-ſhore. From your being ſo nearly ſituated to me during the attack, I have only to anticipate your approbation of the Dart's conduct; but, as individual merit could not be diſtinguiſhed but by thoſe preſent, I truſt I may be permitted to ſpeak of Lieut. M'Dermeit, who gallantly led the boarders on this occaſion, and who, I fear, will loſe his arm by a ſevere wound he received; indeed, I cannot ſay enough in praiſe of his gallantry in this unequal conteſt, having every reaſon to believe the enemy were fully apprized of your intentions, from the reſiſtance they made, and the preparations that were found on-board. Lieut. M'Dermeit, with much preſence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had poſſeſſion of the ſhip, but feared they would rally, and requeſted an officer might be ſent to take charge. Lieut. Pierce gallantly anticipated my wiſhes, by jumping on-board, completely repulſed the enemy, who were rallying at the after-hatch-way, inſtantly cut her cables, got her under ſail and over-banks, which could not have been effected half an hour later. I alſo beg to ſtate Mr. Ingledon the maſter's conduct,

as

as highly meritorious, in placing the Dart so completely on-board the Desiree, and who nearly lost his life supporting the boarders, by falling between the ships; indeed, all the officers whom I had the honour to command behaved in a manner that will ever merit my warmest acknowledgements; and, when I think of the support given me by my brave crew, I feel confident I shall never forget their loyalty and merit. Inclosed I send you a list of killed and wounded. P. CAMPBELL.

To Captain Inman.

A List of the French Squadron in Dunkirk-Roads on the evening of July 7.

La Poursuivante, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, wears a broad pendant, Commodore's name Castagnie, Chief of Division.—La Desiree, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck, commanded by Citizen Deplancy, taken by his Majesty's sloop Dart.—L'Incorruptible, of 40 guns, 24-pounders on the main-deck.—La Carmagnole, of 50 guns. 18-pounders on the main-deck.

A Return of killed and wounded on-board his Majesty's Ships, in the action with the French Squadron in Dunkirk-Roads.

Dart, 1 killed, 11 wounded.—Comet, 2 wounded.—Biter, gun-vessel, 2 wounded.—Ann (hired cutter), 1 wounded.—Kent (hired cutter), 1 wounded.

Names of the Officers wounded.

Comet, Capt. Thomas Leef, slightly.—Dart, Lieut. James M'Dermeit, badly; Mr. James Hall, Master's Mate, badly.—Biter, gun-vessel, Lieut. Norman, commander, slightly.

[This Gazette also contains a letter to Lord Keith, from Capt. Oliver, of the Mermaid, stating, he had captured the French brig La Cruelle, of six guns, and 43 men; laden with provisions, and bound, as supposed, from Toulon to Malta.]

Admiralty office, July 22. Copies of two letters, one from Capt. Baker, of his Majesty's sloop Calypso, and the other from Capt. Loring, of the Lark, to Sir H. Parker, Commander, &c. at Jamaica, and transmitted by him to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Sir, *Calypso, Port-Royal, April 21.*

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 12th inst. at night, Cape Tiberon bearing S. by E. distance four or five leagues, I dispatched Mr. Wm. Buckly, Master of his Majesty's sloop under my command, in a six-oared cutter, with ten men, properly armed and provided, and a swivel in her bow, to cruize for two days under the Cape, with a view to intercept some of the small Craft, which navigate in general within a mile of the shore. In pursuance of this intention, on the 13th, at eleven P.M. they perceived a schooner becalmed under the land, and pulled immediately towards her: as the boat approached within hail, she was desired to keep off; and, upon their not complying, a discharge of musquetry commenced upon them, under which they boarded, and, after a short but very smart conflict, upon the schooner's deck, the gallantry of the attempt was rewarded, by gaining complete possession of her; she proved to be La Diligente French armed schooner, of about 70 tons, mounting six carriage guns, 30 stand of arms, and laden with coffee, having on-board, when she was captured, 39 men. Of the boat's crew, one man only was wounded, and seven dangerously on the side of the enemy. The great disparity of numbers and force in this little enterprize places the very spirited conduct of Mr. Buckly in so strong a light, that it has left me nothing to say, but to express my hope, Sir, that it will recommend him to your notice. I feel much pleasure in adding, that, by his report, he was most gallantly seconded by the few brave men under his orders. J. BAKER.

Lark, off Saint Jago de Cuba, March 20.

Sir, On the 14th inst. observing a privateer in-shore, I sent the boats, under the command of Lieut. Lane, to bring her out. The enemy had taken an advantageous position of two heights, forming the entrance of the bay, where the schooner was lying, and, notwithstanding the gallant attack of Lieut. Lane and his people, the boats were repulsed and returned, he himself being shot through the heart. The service in him has lost a brave and good officer. Mr. Pasley, the junior Lieutenant, was landed with a party of men in a bay, at ten miles distance, to march round and attack the enemy in the rear; whilst I went myself in the boats to repeat the attack in their front. On my arrival, Mr. Pasley had executed his orders with such expedition and judgement, that he left me no other employment, than that of being a satisfied spectator to the steady and good conduct of himself and his people. The vessel mounts two carriage guns, a great quantity of small arms, and is one of those which has so long infested the coast of Jamaica. I have destroyed her, that she may not again fall into the hands of the enemy. J. W. LORING.

[Capt. Loring also states, by way of postscript, his operations between the 9th and 20th of March last, viz. the capture and destruction of five French and Spanish vessels, and the retaking of the Lively sloop.]

[The Gazette here gives a letter of Adm. Parker's, with a list of vessels taken, detained, or destroyed, in the West Indies, amounting to 114, since Feb. 28.]

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, to the Earl of St. Vincent, transmitted to him by Evan Nepean, Esq.

My Lord, *Renown, Bourneuf-Bay, July 2.*

I beg leave to inform your Lordship, that,

that, having received information that a ſhip of war, with a large convoy of the enemy, were lying within the iſland of Noirmoutier, which had aſſembled there from Sable D'Olonne, deſtined for Breſt, I judged the deſtruction thereof might be of great conſequence to his Majeſty's ſervice; I anchored, therefore, with his Majeſty's ſhips, Renown, Fiſgard, and Defence, on the 1ſt inſt. in the bay of Bourneuf, and directed the boats of the ſquadron to follow Capt. Martin's orders for their farther proceedings; and I take the liberty of referring your Lordſhip to the incloſed letter for a particular account of the tranſactions on the 1ſt and 2d inſt. Although, owing to an accident, a part of the men have been made priſoners, and four wounded in their retreat upon this occaſion; yet, from the loſs the enemy has ſuſtained, I hope the enterpriſe will meet your Lordſhip's approbation; as well as the gallantry and preſence of mind diſplayed by Lieut. Burke upon the above critical ſervice, with the zeal and bravery of the ſeveral officers and men employed under him, and I truſt will recommend them to your Lordſhip's notice and protection. J. B. WARREN.

Fiſgard, in Bourneuf-Bay, July 2.

Sir, I beg to inform you, the boats of the ſhips, Renown, Fiſgard, and Defence, were formed into three diviſions yeſterday evening, under the directions of Lieutenant Burke, to attack the armed veſſels and convoy lying within the ſands, in Bourneuf Bay, moored in a ſtrong poſition of defence, and under the protection of ſix heavy batteries at the South-eaſt part of Noirmoutier, beſides flanking guns on every projecting point. At 12 o'clock, after much reſiſtance and conſiderable loſs on the part of the enemy, we had poſſeſſion of la Tereſe, 4 armed veſſels, and 15 ſail of merchantmen, the whole of which were burnt on finding it impoſſible to bring them out; and this eſſential ſervice would have been accompliſhed in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, if the boats, in returning, could have found a paſſage over the ſand banks; but unfortunately they took the ground, and, in leſs than ten minutes, were perfectly dry, at the ſame time expoſed to a continual fire from the forts, and 400 French ſoldiers formed in the rear; but, in oppoſition to this, they determined to attack other veſſels of the enemy, and ſecure one ſufficiently large to receive all the party, which they did, and with great intrepidity, exertion, and ſtrength, drew her upwards of two miles over the ſands, until they were up to their necks in water, before ſhe would float; but I am ſorry to add, that four officers, and 88 of the valuable men employed in this glorious enterpriſe, are priſoners, though, from every report, there are only a few wounded. I ſincerely congratulate you on having ſucceeded, with ſo little loſs, in this important ſervice, all the veſſels being laden with corn and valuable cargoes, much wanted for the fleets in Breſt; and I am ſure you will be highly gratified with the gallantry and uncommon perſeverance manifeſted by the officers and men upon this occaſion. T. B. MARTIN.

A liſt of veſſels taken and burnt.

Armed veſſels.—Ship La Tereſe, of 20 guns; a lugger, of 12 guns; 2 ſchooner gun-boats, of 6 guns each; 1 cutter, of 6 guns.—Total, 50 guns.

Merchant veſſels.—15 ſail, all laden (as well as the armed veſſels) with flour, corn, proviſions, bale goods, and ſhip timber, for the fleet at Breſt.

[*Number of men employed in this ſervice:* 7 officers, 11 petty officers, 113 ſeamen, and 61 marines; 100 of whom forced a retreat.]

Number of men taken priſoners.

Renown. 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 21 ſeamen, and 13 marines. Total 36.—Fiſgard, 2 ſeamen.—Defence, 3 petty officers, 30 ſeamen, and 21 marines. Total 54.—Total, 1 officer, 4 petty officers, 53 ſeamen, and 34 marines.

Officers' names employed.

Renown. Lieuts. Burke, Thompſon, and Ballingham, marines (wounded and priſoners).—Fiſgard. Lieuts. Dean and Gerard, marines.—Defence. Lieuts. Garrett and Hutton, marines.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Auguſt, 1800.

GERMANY,

as well as Italy, has at length been relieved from the horrors of war by an Armiſtice, unlimited as to duration, which was ſigned on the 15th ult. at Lanſdorff, about five leagues from Munich, by Count Dietrichſtein for the Emperor, and Gen. Lahorie for the French Republick. By the terms of this Convention, the reſpective armies were nearly left in poſſeſſion of the territory which they previouſly occupied. The French, therefore, hold all the Griſons and the Voralberg; the Weſtern end of the Tyrol to the ſource of the Lech; down that river, taking in nearly all Bavaria, to Ingoldſtadt; thence to the Maine, and down that river to the Rhine; thus comprehending all Suabia, and about half of Franconia. The fortreſſes, however, of Ulm, Ingoldſtadt, &c. which lie within the French line of demarcation, are to remain in the hands of the Auſtrians, and to be by them proviſioned every ten days. Previous to this Convention, a part of the enemy's army had entered Ratiſbon, and another diviſion had taken Landſhut, on the Iſer. It is obvious, therefore, that our Imperial Ally did not relax his efforts till the

the state of the armies made it indispensably necessary to pause.

The fortresses of

PIEDMONT AND THE MILANESE

are now demolishing, by order of the Chief Consul; and Gen. Melas, in consequence of some movements of Lecourbe in the Tyrolese, has abandoned his position on the Mincio, and fallen back upon the Adige. Ancona has been restored to the Pope by the Emperor; who has also replaced under the Papal jurisdiction, the civil government of all the ecclesiastical territories which had been held by the Austrians since the deposition of Pius the Sixth.

NAPLES,

we observe, is strongly menaced by the French, who are said to be on the eve of marching 40,000 troops through the ecclesiastical states for the invasion of that kingdom; which, we are sorry to say, is torn by internal convulsions, that must be too favourable to the efforts of the enemy.

A new revolution, under French influence, has been effected in

SWITZERLAND;

by which the two Councils, together with the whole legislative and representative power, have been destroyed, to make way for what is termed a Provisional Council of 43, having an Executive Committee (a kind of Consulate) at its head. The late Senate strongly, though in vain, resisted this new act of tyranny; and the French find all their vigilance necessary to prevent the effects of a popular insurrection.

The territory of the Duke of

WIRTEMBERG

has been overrun by a French force detached from the army in Bavaria under Richepanse, whose head-quarters are at Studtgardt. His Highness and his family are said to be on their way to Vienna.

The magnanimous Emperor of

RUSSIA

has again attracted the notice of Europe, by the march of from 80 to 100,000 troops, under the command of Prince Pancrazion, to the banks of the Vistula; for the purpose, as is said, of maintaining a position on the borders of the Danube, to watch the negotiations which may occupy the Courts of Vienna and of the Thuilleries.

A Northern Confederacy was thought to be forming, with hostile views, against the Naval power of Great Britain; but we have seen nothing to justify the supposition of its existence.

DENMARK,

however, has committed herself, by a step which, unless explained satisfactorily, must be deemed an insult to the British flag, and a violation of the maritime rights of this country, recognized by all Europe from time immemorial. The fact alluded to was briefly this: A small English squadron, under the command of Capt. Baker, and consisting of the Nemesis, Prevoyante, Terpsichore, Arrow sloop, and Nile lugger, cruising off Ostend, fell in with a Danish frigate, having six vessels under her convoy. Suspecting, probably, that they were bound to an enemy's port with warlike stores, Capt. Baker hailed the frigate, and requested permission to send a boat on-board, to inspect the cargoes, agreeable to established usage. This was refused, and the Dane fired on our boat; an action, of course, ensued, and the frigate, with her convoy, was brought into the Downs. Since this affair, several other ships of that nation have been sent into our ports; and Lord Whitworth is now at Copenhagen, whither Admiral Dickson's fleet has followed him, either to have the unpleasant business amicably adjusted, or compel a due recognition of our maritime rights.

From

CONSTANTINOPLE

we learn, that a misunderstanding has taken place between the Ottoman Porte and the Emperor Paul; and that the ambassador of the latter, with all the Russian inhabitants, have quitted that capital.

Respecting the French army of

EGYPT,

it appears, that the intelligence of its having embarked for France was unfounded. On the contrary, Gen. Kleber is stated to have insisted, that Cairo and Alexandria, with the adjacent country, should either be declared independent, or remain under the protection of France: this, it seems, the Porte has peremptorily refused, and ordered new levies to strengthen its armies.

In the interior of

FRANCE,

every effort is making to organize, on improved principles, the naval force of the Republic. An army also is assembling in the vicinity of Amiens, intended (as the War minister has declared) to execute some *vast project* of the Chief Consul's.

A report is prevalent, that Bonaparte has threatened the invasion of

PORTUGAL;

unless his forbearance be purchased by a contribution of 10,000,000 of crusades, and the opening of the Portuguese ports to French vessels of every description, on equal terms, and to enjoy like privileges, as the most favoured nation.

On the great question of

PEACE,

we are, in reality, as little informed as we were last month. Some steps, however, appear to have been taken; for, Citizen Duroc, a confidential aid-du-camp of Bonaparte's, accompanied by the Austrian General Count St. Julien, quitted Paris on the 31st ult. with dispatches for the Emperor. The Count, we find, went on to Vienna; but Duroc proceeded no farther than Marshal Kray's head-quarters, where he waited

waited the answer. On the morning of the 20th inst. he returned to Paris; but, of the nature of the dispatches that he brought not a syllable has been yet made public. Rumour, which is always ready in these cases, declares, that his Imperial Majesty still strenuously insists on including England in the negotiation; while the Chief Consul is resolved only to treat separately with the different Powers disposed to negotiate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

An epidemic disease lately prevailed at *Bussorah* and *Korin*, in consequence of the overflow of the Euphrates; and which, within the period of two months, proved fatal to upwards of 12,000 persons.

There is a mart, or market, at the captured island of *Trinidad*, in the West Indies, for the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, to the extent, though scarcely credible, of a million sterling annually. Several houses of trade have lately been established there; as also, that the soil is of so fertile a nature, as to admit of rapid improvement by cultivation.

The Chief Mandarin at *Macao* paid a visit to the British Factory at Canton, on the 1st of November, 1799. On this occasion, all the ships lying at the Second Bar were dressed, and a royal salute fired.

Letters from *Halifax* state the loss of the Frances transport, Dec. 22, on the Quicksands, near the island of Sable; thus terminating the pleasing hopes of the crew and passengers, who soon expected to reach their destined port, and, in the horrors of a dreadful night, involving nearly 40 persons in one common ruin.

Convention between his Majesty and the Emperor of the Romans. Signed at Vienna, June 20.

His Majesty, the Emperor of the Romans, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, have judged that it was conformable to the interest of their crowns, and to the good of the common cause, to concert with each other on the best manner of giving effect to the union of their efforts against the common enemy, in the present campaign. In consequence of which, the Baron de Thugut, Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, his Imperial Majesty's Minister of Conferences, and Commissary General, and Minister Plenipotentiary in his Provinces of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia, &c. and the Right Hon. Gilbert Lord Minto, Peer of Great Britain, one of his Britannic Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, being furnished, on the part of their aforesaid Imperial and Britannic Majesties, with the powers requisite for discussing and arranging this important object; the said Plenipotentiaries, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:—I. In order to relieve the pressing necessities of the finances of his Imperial Majesty under the enormous expences already incurred, and which remain to be incurred during the present campaign, his Britannic Majesty shall advance to his above-mentioned Imperial Majesty, by way of loan, the sum of 2,000,000l. sterling. This sum shall be divided into three parts, and paid at three different periods, preferably in specie: so that the first third of 666,666l. 13s. 4d. shall be paid in the first days of the month of July; the second third of the like sum, in the first days of September; and the remaining third, in the first days of the month of December.—II. During the whole continuance of the war, and during the six months which shall follow the conclusion of a peace between Austria and France, his Imperial Majesty shall not be bound to pay any interest upon the sum of 2,000,000l. advanced, as stipulated in the preceding article, Great Britain consenting to take this charge upon her own account until the period above-mentioned. But on the expiration of the term of six months after the conclusion of peace, his Imperial Majesty shall pay for the future to the British Government, or to the individuals who shall be pointed out by the British Government, an annual rent or annual rents, making altogether the amount of the interests of the 2,000,000l. advanced, which interest shall be calculated at the same rate as the interests of the loan made on account of the British Government in the present year. His Imperial Majesty shall moreover pay annually to the British Government the sum of 20,000l. sterling, at two periods, that is to say, 10,000l. every six months, which sum shall be employed in the successive purchase and reduction of the principal of the 2,000,000l according to the method adopted by the British Government in its own loans.—III. Their Imperial and Britannic Majesties mutually promise each other to carry on the war against the French Republic, during the present campaign, with all possible vigour, and to employ in it all their respective means by land and sea, concerting together, as occasion shall require, on the most advantageous manner of reciprocally employing their forces by land and sea, to the support of their operations against the common enemy. His Imperial Majesty shall be careful to complete his armies of Germany and of Italy, in proportion to the losses which they have sustained; in order always, as far as possible, to act against the common enemy with the same number of effective men, conformably to the statements which his Imperial Majesty caused to be confidentially communicated to the British Government on the opening of the campaign.—IV. The

Batavian

Bavarian troops, thoſe of Wurtemberg, and the Swiſs regiments in the pay of Great Britain, ſhall be at the diſpoſition of his Imperial Majeſty, to form a part of his army in Germany, and to be employed there in operations againſt the enemy, in conformity to the conventions and capitulations concluded on this ſubject by the King of Great Britain. His Britannic Majeſty ſhall take the neceſſary meaſures for the further reinforcement of the army of his Imperial Majeſty in Germany, by as great a number as poſſible of German and Swiſs troops.—V. Their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties engage, during the whole continuance of the preſent convention, not to make a ſeparate peace with the French Republic, without the previous and expreſs conſent of each other. They engage likewiſe not to treat with the enemy, nor to receive from him any overtures either for private peace, or for a general pacification, without making, mutually, communications of them with openneſs, and acting, in every reſpect, in perfect concert.—VI. The duration of the preſent convention is fixed for the term of one year, to be computed from the 1ſt of March, 1800, until the end of February, 1801. From the month of December, and immediately after the acquittal of the laſt payment of the ſtipulated advances, the two High Contracting Parties ſhall enter into deliberation and confidential explanation upon the determinations that they may think neceſſary to adopt for the future, according to circumſtances, and their mutual convenience.—VII. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified in due form by their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties; and the reſpective ratifications ſhall be exchanged at Vienna in the ſpace of ſix weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible. In witneſs whereof, we, the underſigned, furniſhed with the full powers of their Imperial and Britannic Majeſties, have in their names ſigned the preſent convention, and have affixed thereunto the ſeal of our arms.—Done at Vienna June 20, 1800.

(L.S.) Le Baron de Thugut.
(L.S.) Minto.

June 17. An extraordinary phænomenon was ſeen at *Copenhagen*. Between one and half paſt two, P. M. a white ring, about a degree and a half thick, and 80 degrees in diameter, croſſed the ſun. Another ring, with the colours of the rainbow, formed a frame round the ſun; above that circle, about 5 degrees, appeared two other ſuns, ſeparated by circles with indiſtinct colours. The celebrated aſtronomer Bugge has publiſhed his obſervations on this phænomenon, to ſatisfy the Danes (who are alarmed on this head) that it can have no influence on the ſtate of the atmoſphere or the ſeaſons.

June 27. The King of Sweden arrived at *Copenhagen*, where he remained ſome hours *incog.* and thence returned by Elſineur to Helſinborg, in Schonen. On the 2d of July he embarked on-board a packet for Stralſund, in Pomerania, where he arrived on the 4th. His Majeſty was in very good health. The famous Gen. Toll was in his retinue. From Stralſund he was to go to Griefswald, and thence to Berlin.

Nantes, July 19. Yeſterday evening, about 8, a wild beaſt devoured two girls, one about 12, the other 7 years of age, the daughters of a farmer in the Commune of Chevrolliere. The animal immediately after took ſhelter in the foreſt of Faudiere. It appeared to be larger than a wolf, had a ſnout about a foot long, and a very formidable ſet of teeth.

In the *Medico Laurentian* library at Florence, is a Syriac MS. of the Evangeliſts, written A. D. 586, full of pictures and miniatures, exhibited in 26 leaves. The ſecond ſhews a Virgin Mary under a ciborium, ſupported by four pillars, which are dreſſed with chevrons, lozenges, and eggs. The other plates give every characteriſtic ornament of the Saxon ſtyle of architecture; as nebules, lozenges, quatre-foils, chevrons, flowers, fruit, birds, and a rich variety of ſculpture. So early an inſtance, as to date, and ſo authentic in point, has not, it is preſumed, been produced; what has been obſerved of the church of *Tours*, and that of *Hexham*, being rather probable conjecture. Here we have a curious and inconteſtable fact full in view; the only difficulty is to account for ſo ſingular an appearance.

News from Ireland.

Dublin, July 25. This day was heard, before the Houſe of Lords, the claim of Lord Viſcount Gormanſtown to that title, his anceſtors having been attainted in the rebellions of 1641 and 1688; when it was proved that his Lordſhip was lineally deſcended, in a direct line, from Sir Robert de Preſton, created firſt Viſcount Gormanſtown in the year 1478; and, the reverſal of the attainder having been produced, the Houſe was pleaſed to come to a reſolution, that his Lordſhip had fully proved his title.

The plans for completing the canals, and for deepening *Dublin* harbour, are ſettled, and will no doubt be ſpeedily carried into execution. The advantages which Dublin will derive from them after the Union are incalculable, and the rapid influx of commerce and wealth will make the inhabitants of that city look back with regret to their warm but inconſiderate oppoſition to an Union with Great Britain.

Country News.

June 23. This day was held the annual meeting of the *Herefordſhire* Agricultural Society, for the exhibition of live ſtock, which was numerouſly attended. Among the exhibitors of ſtock, were the Duke of Norfolk,

Norfolk, the Earls of Eſſex, Oxford, &c. The prize of the ſilver tankard, for the beſt boar, was adjudged to the Earl of Eſſex; his Lordſhip's bull was alſo the favourite with the judges, but could not claim the premium, as he exceeded three years.

Liverpool, June 28. Mr. Peter Wainwright, a reſpectable merchant of this town, had long been in the habits of friendſhip with a Mr. Theophilus Smith, Earthen-ware manufacturer, of Tunſtall, near Burſlem, Staffordſhire, whoſe affairs had lately become ſomewhat deranged. Early this morning, Mr. W. received an anonymous note, deſiring his attendance upon a gentleman at a public-houſe near the Circus, in this town, as ſoon as poſſible. Mr. W. ſuſpected the note to be Mr. S's handwriting, although an attempt had been made to diſguiſe it. Mr. W. obeyed the ſummons, and found Mr. S. there, who ſhewed him a printed ſtatement of his affairs, and urged him to accompany him to to the place of his reſidence, to be preſent at a meeting of creditors, which was to take place on the following day. Mr. W. though inconvenient to himſelf, agreed to accompany him: they accordingly ſet out together, in a poſt-chaiſe, on the afternoon of that day. During their journey, all was friendly as uſual; and, upon their arrival at a place called Golden Hill, being about a mile from Mr. S.'s houſe, he begged to diſmiſs the chaiſe, and they would walk acroſs the fields, as the carriage, driving to his houſe, might betray his preſence to the country, which he would wiſh to avoid, there being ſeveral writs out againſt him. It rained ſlightly, and Mr S preſſed Mr. W. to make uſe of his great coat, which Mr. W. refuſed. Mr. S. led Mr. W. out of the road, through a piece of mowing graſs, in which Mr. S.'s houſe ſtands; when Mr. W. obſerved Mr. S. draw a piſtol from his pocket, with which ſuſpecting he intended to deſtroy himſelf, he exclaimed, "In the name of God, Mr. S. what are you about?" wreſted the piſtol from him, and threw it away. They now proceeded a little farther; when Mr. S. drew a ſecond piſtol, preſented it at Mr. W. and fired at him without effect. Mr. W. then cloſed with him, and threw him down. Mr. S. then called for mercy, ſaying, he would forgive him if he would not hurt him. Mr. W. anſwered, "he wanted no forgiveneſs, having done him no injury." Two piſtols being now diſpoſed of; and, having ſearched his pockets for more without finding any, Mr. W. conſidered himſelf ſafe, and releaſed Mr. S. They were about to proceed towards the houſe, when Mr. W. reminded Mr S. of having left his great-coat and a bundle on the ground; on which Mr. S. took them up. When they had arrived within a ſhort diſtance of the houſe, Mr. S. drew a third piſtol from the bundle, and ſhot Mr. W. through the body. A ſcuffle now enſued, during which Mr. S. drew a knife (which, it appears, he had purchaſed in Liverpool), and endeavoured to cut Mr. W.'s throat, which, being guarded by his cravat and a ſilk handkerchief, he failed of effecting, and gave him ſeveral ſevere wounds on the left jaw: they continued ſtruggling till they reached the houſe; when Mr. W. by a ſudden effort, got from Mr. S. knocked at the door, and called out, Murder! demanding admittance; but Mr. S. ordered the people in the houſe not to admit Mr. W. who then proceeded to a cottage about 5 or 600 yards off, whence he ſoon after removed to the houſe of Mr. W. Adams, in Tunſtall; and, we have ſince learnt, is almoſt recovered.

Mr. S. for whoſe apprehenſion a reward of 50l. was offered, was taken at a houſe in Market-lane, Pall-mall, London, by Dixon and Carpmeal, two of the Bow-ſtreet officers. Although armed with loaded piſtols when the officers came to his houſe, he made not the leaſt reſiſtance, but conducted himſelf in the moſt gentlemanlike manner in every reſpect. When brought before the magiſtrates, Mr. S. admitted he was the perſon deſcribed in the advertiſement. He has ſince been removed, by order of Mr. Bond, from Tothill-fields, Bridewell, under the care of Carpmeal and Dixon, to the county gaol of Stafford. His trial is put off till the next aſſizes, on account of the abſence of a material witneſs of Mr. Smith's.

Chatham, June 30. This forenoon, between 11 and 12, a fire broke out at a wharf a little way above the Sun tavern, which raged with dreadful violence upwards of two hours; both ſides of the main ſtreet are in one heap of ruins, from within three or four doors of the Sun tavern to the Union flag, and very few of the houſes oppoſite that ſpace, towards the new road, have eſcaped. Unfortunately when the fire broke out, it was low water in the river, which prevented a ſupply for a conſiderable time. A thatched farm-houſe and barn, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, were ſet fire to by the ſparks which the wind carried to it, and were totally deſtroyed, with a great quantity of hay. It is ſaid, one or two lives are loſt, and a few unfortunate accidents happened. The loſs cannot at preſent be eſtimated, but it muſt be conſiderable, and the ſituation of many families truly deplorable. The greateſt praiſe is due to the officers of the upper and lower barracks, and the men under their command, for their very great exertions on this lamentable occaſion.

Jerſey, July 9. The Ruſſians have now left us; but they have left immenſe ſums behind them. Some of them were princes, among whom was Prince Potemkin, who came to the title while in the iſland. There never

never was a finer appearance of a plentiful harveſt here; but bread is ſo ſcarce that it cannot be procured for money.

July 14. *Frogmore* gardens, from the improvements making by his Majeſty, are rendered delightfully enchanting, abounding with the moſt luxuriant and picturesque views that Nature and Art could deviſe; and, for the entertainment given this day, were laid out with great taſte. On the King's return from the camp, the Royal Family repaired from Windſor Lodge in their carriages to the houſe, conſiſting of their Majeſties, the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, the Prince of Wales, Duke and Dutcheſs of York, Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland, and the Prince and Princeſs of Orange; after whom came the company invited to dinner. Their Majeſties and Family dined in the temporary room, in which were tables; and, for the accommodation of the Nobility, three tents, adjoining to this apartment, were pitched in a direct line, ſo that the Royal Family had a complete view of the whole company. The dinner was ſerved up in great ſtyle, conſiſting of every delicacy of the ſeaſon. During the repaſt the band of the Staffordſhire militia performed a number of loyal and martial airs. As ſoon as dinner was over, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Elizabeth, under whoſe direction the whole of the entertainment was planned, conducted her Royal Parents, and the Viſitors, to the grotto; where Mr. Fawcett, and Meſſrs. King, Glover, Short, and Braſſenton, of the Staffordſhire militia, ſung ſeveral excellent glees. Mr. Fawcett executed his laughing ſong, and the ſong of "Old England for ever," and "Colin's return to Sea," with great judgement; as did Mr. Braſſenton a new one, compoſed in favour of loyalty. The Royal Family then proceeded acroſs the lawn to another part of the gardens, where they were met by a group of gypſies. As they approached their hut, Mrs. Mills, fantaſtically dreſſed, and who acted as their queen, led, from behind a thicket, two children ſeated on an aſs; here ſhe ſung a gypſey ſong with uncommon vivacity and ſprightlineſs, the reſt of the group joining in chorus; after which ſhe delivered her poetical deſtinies of good fortune to the Royal Family. When it came to the Stadtholder's turn, not ſeeing his Highneſs, ſhe exclaimed, "*I want an* Orange—*a* Prince *I mean*;" this happy repartee drew a ſmile from the whole company. Mr. Braſſenton, in the character of a wounded ſoldier, ſung "Soldier Dick;" and young Shenton, a drummer in the Staffordſhire militia, as a female gypſey, at the requeſt of their Majeſties, ſung the charming air of "The Cottage on the Moor," with much ſcientific taſte. The King and Dukes of Clarence and Cumberland took great notice of the two children placed on the aſs. His Majeſty deſired that they might be led round for the Queen to ſee them, as they belonged to two of the ſoldiers' wives. Mrs. Mills and her gypſey throng, concluding their part with a dance, retreated into the thicket. The perſons who performed in the character of Gipſeys were, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Tagg, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Myers, and Mr. Clermont of Windſor theatre; and Meſſrs. King, Shenton, Glover, and Short, of the Staffordſhire militia. Mr. Fawcett ſung the hiſtory of the naval victories, from the Spaniſh Armada, down to the preſent time. The Princeſs then conducted her company to a ſpace of ground near the hermit's cell, where was erected a ſtage, on which Mr. Du Crow, the *Flemiſh Hercules*, exhibited his inimitable performances on the ſlack wire; and afterwards, on the ſtage, his extraordinary feats of ſtrength, ſuch as balancing, on his chin, three large coach wheels, alſo a ladder, to which were affixed two chairs with two children on them, and bearing on his hands and feet a table, in the form of a pyramid, with eight perſons on different parts of its ſurface (weighing more than 900 pounds). Theſe and other like exploits finiſhed this part of the entertainment. The Company walked towards the new canal, where a large boat, having the royal ſtandard flying, was placed on the ſtocks, to repreſent a ſhip named *The Royal Sovereign*, ready to launch. Here Mrs. Mills was habited as a ſailor. Mr. Fawcett, in the uniform of the St. James's aſſociation, delivered a loyal addreſs, in which an alluſion to the happineſs Hibernia would experience by her being united to Great Britain was well appropriated. Their Majeſties returned again to the lawn in front of the grotto, where ſix of the regiment of York huſſars, from Swartz, in Hungary, were drawn up, two of them playing on the violin, while the other four performed the Pyrrhical Dance, agreeable to their own dancing, in boots and ſpurs. Their manner excited much pleaſantry; their ſteps, in the *adagio* movements, were from heel to toe, and *vice verſa*, with their hands placed to their ſides; but, when the time changes, they jump and turn about with great activity, clapping their knees with their hands, and putting themſelves in a hundred different attitudes. After this, Mr. Fawcett entertained the Royal Family with the humorous ſong of "Polly Oliver." The Company, with their Majeſties, then repaired to the Princeſs Elizabeth's *Thatched Barn*. This beautiful arbour, being fitted up for a ball-room, had undergone ſome alterations ſince laſt year. At the four corners, were ſeats erected for the accommodation of 600 of the Nobility, who were invited, by tickets, from her Majeſty, to ſee the ball; none others being permitted. The entrance

to the room conſiſted of arched colonnades of cryſtal lamps, the room decorated with flowers, was lighted up with chandeliers, in the form of a bee-hive, the upper part being ſuſpended by a taſſel of *Ears of Corn*; at the top of the middle of the room, on each ſide, were the new additional verſe to "God Save the King," beginning "From every latent Foe, &c." The termination of the room finiſhed with the Earl of Uxbridge's tent, from which the company were ſupplied with refreſhments. The ball commenced with a dance by Mr. Francis, cymbal-player to the Staffordſhire militia, his daughter (a child), and Mrs. Mills, to ſhew the Turkiſh Quick Step. The Princeſſes and the Nobility then led down country dances till 12, when their Majeſties returned to Windſor. The Company who remained partook of a cold collation; but the whole departed ſoon after their Majeſties. The gardens were ſo well arranged by fences, that thoſe perſons who did not form a part of the company invited by their Majeſties had a ſeparate path alloted them, near enough to view the *Fete*. Thus the Royal Family were ſecured from the intruſion of ſtrangers. The King and Queen appeared with their uſual affability. Several paſſages in the ſong of "Colin's return to Sea" appeared at times to affect their Majeſties with ſuch ſenſations of affection, as brought the tears in their eyes.

July 15. This night, about 10 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the colouring works of Meſſrs. Innis and Co. at Whapping, near *Briſtol*, which continued, with unabated fury, till the whole of the premiſes were conſumed.

About 10 the ſame night, a dreadful fire broke out in the barns and outhouſes of Mr. Young, an eminent farmer, near *Eſſenden*, Herts. On the firſt alarm, the neighbouring gentlemen, and the inhabitants of the contiguous towns and villages, readily came to give all the aſſiſtance in their power: 5 engines, one from Lord Saliſbury's, one from Hatfield, one from Mr. Whitbread's, one from Hertford, and one from Eſſenden, immediately repaired to the ſpot; but, notwithſtanding they were extremely well ſerved, and copiouſly ſupplied with water from the river which runs cloſe to the farm, nothing could quench the fury of the deſtructive element, till the houſe and barns were entirely conſumed to aſhes. The horſes and cows were, with great difficulty, ſaved; an immenſe quantity of corn, of hay, and of ſtraw, was deſtroyed in a moment. The property, we hear, was inſured to its full value. It is almoſt certain, on accurate examination of the circumſtances, that the fire was not caſual, but deſigned.—Our readers will recollect a ſimilar accident, to leſs extent, at the ſame farm, 5 years ago.

July 16. *Emanuel College*, in Cambridge univerſity, was this night robbed of plate and coins to a conſiderable amount.

July 17. This day an inqueſt was taken before Mr. White, one of the coroners for *Lincolnſhire*, at the Bull, Witham Common, on the bodies of Thomas Gilling and John Barnes, who were overturned from the Newcaſtle coach the preceding day, between Stamford and Grantham, and cruſhed to death by the coach falling upon them. It appearing from the examination of the witneſſes, that the coach was overloaded with the knowledge of one of the proprietors, the jury declared it to be forfeited as a deodand.

Three girls were killed laſt week, and a fourth ſeverely wounded, by the falling of an old houſe at *Coſgrove*, in Northamptonſhire.

July 21. This night, about 11, a fire broke out on the premiſes of Mr. Edward May, at Hopgate, *Minehead*, which raged with uncommon fury for ſeveral hours, when nearly the whole of the dwelling-houſe, offices, extenſive barns, ſtables, linneys, &c. were conſumed, together with a quantity of wheat in the barns, farming utenſils, a mare and colt, ſome ſheep, &c. Moſt of the houſehold furniture was ſaved, though much injured. Not long ſince a veſſel was ſcuttled and ſunk in Minehead Quay, laden with corn, for Wales, part of which belonged to Mr. May, who is a conſiderable dealer in corn; at the ſame time incendiary hand-bills were ſtuck up, threatening to burn the houſes of all who ſhould continue to ſhip wheat and flour at that place, and Mr. May was particulariſed.

July 29. Laſt week, at *Burwiſh*, in Hampſhire, a waggon, loaded with unſlacked lime, on which a young man, under-carter to Mr. Jarvis, of that pariſh, was riding, overturned in paſſing through a ſmall ſtream on the road to Etchingham, when the lime, which had nearly buried the lad by its fall, on coming in contact with the water, heated ſo immediately and exceſſively, that, notwithſtanding every exertion of his companion to extricate him, the unfortunate youth was literally ſtayed from head to foot, and otherwiſe ſo miſerably ſcalded, that he died a few hours afterwards in excruciating torture.

July 31. As a woman and child were paſſing through a field near Stokes Croft turnpike, *Briſtol*, they were attacked by a cow, who, a few hours before, had loſt her calf; and the enraged animal catching the poor infant on her horns, toſſed it with ſuch violence as to occaſion its immediate death. A lady, near the ſpot, was ſo agitated by the occurrence that ſhe fainted, fell into a ditch, and was nearly ſuffocated.

As a man was repairing the front of a houſe in Redcliff-ſtreet, *Briſtol*, a waggon paſſed, and, carrying away the ladder on which he ſtood, he was daſhed to atoms.

Some time ago two men were killed, and

and 11 much burnt, by the damp fire in a coal-pit near *Barnsley*.

The grand junction canal has lately been opened from the Thames at Brentford to Fenny Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, from which place onward, through Bedfordshire, to Tring in Hertfordshire, it was before navigable.—Mr. Dodd, the engineer, has begun to stake out the line of the Thames and Medway canal, which promises to be of great local and public utility, and, though but 8 miles and a half in length, will supersede the necessity of going 47 miles about by sea, between London and Rochester.

Mr. Yates, the master and proprietor of a canal barge at *Coalbrook Dale*, lately went all the way, which is upwards of 400 miles, by water, from that navigation, to Hambro' Wharf, near London Bridge, in 14 days. He touched at Worcester, Gloucester, and other towns, with part of his cargo. This is the first barge that ever made the entire passage.

Aug. 1. Capt. Kent, of the Tower Hamlets militia, with a party of ladies, in a *Domestic*, returning from a tea-drinking party on *Enfield-chace*, the horses, which were very valuable, by some unskilful management in driving, backed into the New River, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the servant, at the hazard of his life, were almost immediately drowned.

Bury, Aug. 2. An information of non-residence came on to be tried this day at the assizes in this town. To support the prosecution, two witnesses were brought from the parish; one to prove payment of tithes, the other induction to the living. Their examination being ended, Mr. Henley, the rector, adjured them to declare, if they knew, or had heard, of any instance, on his part, of omission, neglect, or irreverend discharge of duty, during the whole of his incumbency, from 1782 to the present action, or on the part of his curate, since. Both firmly answering the reverse was the truth; the defendant, proceeding to the grounds he relied on, previously pointed out an error in the declaration. The Judge (Baron Hotham) at once took it up, and decidedly pronounced it to be fatal. Three gentlemen at the bar were Counsel for the informant, but the defendant retained none; nor had he any Solicitor. The Court was crowded at an early hour; and the most general satisfaction followed the decision.

August ... The manor-house of *Widworthy*, co. Devon, "a large old building, in form of a quadrangle, and once, in the days of chivalry and religious enthusiasm, the hospitable mansion of the family of that name, which ended in an heir-female in the reign of Edward I. but now to John-Thomas Marwood, of Hornihays, in Colyton," was discovered to be on fire; and was, in a few hours, totally consumed, together with a house belonging to Sir William De la Pole, of Shute-house, bart. It is not known to what cause it is to be attributed, but diligent enquiry is making.

August 13. This afternoon, about 5, a dreadful fire happened at *Appleton Roebuck*, near York. It was occasioned by some sparks of fire from a chimney in the house of William Pick, partly occupied by Rob. Brown, which, communicating to an adjoining barn, it instantly took fire, and again communicated to the above house, which almost immediately caught fire; near to the barn was a stable, in which were three good draught horses, the property of John Button, which were all burnt to death, as the stable was also totally in flames in the course of a few minutes, and burnt in such a dreadful manner as to render any assistance to save them impossible. The house, barn, and stable, with almost every thing they contained, were destroyed in the course of half an hour.—Had it not been for the unabated exertions of the inhabitants of every description, the conflagration would have been greater, as there was another house, and two barns, at different times on fire.

August 18. As —— Brown, Esq. of *North-Mimms*, was returning home at 10, this evening, he discovered a fire just breaking out in the stable of his farm-house, by the church, occasioned by a boy, who was returning, with a team, from the harvest-field, having his candle knocked out of his hand by the horses. Mr. B. fortunately, by his personal exertions, saved the lives of two other boys who were asleep in the loft; but, the whole square of buildings, which had been just put into excellent repair, and were insured only a few days before, together with 200 loads of hay, and all the wheat, just brought in, from 15 acres, oats, peas, and tares, and two ricks, consisting together of 8000 faggots, 2 horses, and 2 calves, fell a prey to the devouring flames; and it was with difficulty that the farm-house was saved, being built of brick, and defended by five engines. The blaze was seen all round the country, and was visible, in a degree, the following night; nor was it extinguished within the week.

Aug. 19. The clock-turret at Sir George Beaumont's, at *Dunmow*, was this evening fired by lightning; which split a large oak-plank, tore the rafters of the roof, broke the bell-wires by which it passed into the lower rooms, scorched the wainscot and walls, burnt a counterpane, and the cap on the head of a female servant. A mill at *Margaret Roding*, and another at *Halstead*, destroyed by the same storm.

August 21. Twenty houses were destroyed by a dreadful fire at *Axminster*.

Five ricks of new hay took fire, and were consumed, at *Sewardston*, near Waltham-

tham abbey. It has been the fate of many others, from haſtily making up the hay.

The Privy Council have decided, that it ſhould be recommended to his Majeſty to grant a charter for the incorporation of *Downing college*, in every reſpect conformable to the ſcheme approved by the truſtees and the Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, who died lately at *Pontefract*, in Yorkſhire, bequeathed the principal part of her property, amounting to 15,000l. to her houſe-maid, named Mary Watſon. The heir at law diſputed the validity of the will, at the laſt aſſizes, and endeavoured to prove, that the deceaſed was in a complete ſtate of intoxication when ſhe executed the deed. This allegation, however, was not ſubſtantiated; and the fortunate houſe-maid of courſe *ſweeps* off the full amount of the above legacy.

The Duke of Northumberland, in a letter to a gentleman in Dublin, ſtates the expence of the life-boat preſented to the town of *North Shields*, at 160l. and that it has already ſaved nearly 1000 ſeamen and paſſengers, beſides ſeveral ſhips and their cargoes.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, which is ſaid to confer upon its owner by the mere fact of its poſſeſſion the Earldom of Arundel, is now receiving ſuch repairs and embelliſhments as muſt render it the chief of antient reſidences in England. Perhaps no other building of equal date has been retained in a habitable condition without having its appearance, and the ſtyle of its conſtruction, in ſome degree perverted by additions and alterations inconſiſtent with the taſte of the age in which it was built. Arundel caſtle, on the contrary, is but maintained and continued by its preſent exterior improvements, vaſt as they are; the deſign of the original founder is ſtill obeyed; the new walls have riſen upon the antient model, and correſpond with the old ones in ſolidity of fabrick, as well as dignity of ornament. The ſucceſſor of the Montgomerys, the Albeneys, and the Fitz-Alans, has reſpected their taſte, and that of the ages in which they here held dominion over their ample territories. An entire new front of maſſy ſtone differs from the others only in exhibiting the inſignia of the Howards, mixed with thoſe of their predeceſſors. In raiſing this front, the Duke has taken an opportunity to enlarge the houſe, and appears to have gained the ſpace now occupied on the baſement ſtory by a long range of ſervants' offices, including a new kitchen, with two fire-places, and grates 12 or 14 feet long. A new dining-room, or rather hall, on the principal floor, is alſo in this part of the building. The floor of this apartment is not yet fully laid, nor the walls ſtuccoed, but a ſkirting of mahogany has been run along them, to the height of four feet, and a muſick gallery at the bottom is complete. This is one of the moſt ſumptuous and appropriate of the interior improvements. It is conſtructed entirely of mahogany, richly carved with the foliage of the oak and the vine, and is ſupported by ſolid pillars of the ſame valuable material, embraced by ſimilar ornaments. A beautiful marble chimney-piece alſo diſplays ſome Bacchanalian imagery; but this is intended to be removed, being of a ſhape ſomewhat too modern for the ſtyle of the apartment, the ſtucco of which will be a deep brown. The Prince, it is ſaid, will be preſent at the firſt dinner that *warms* this room. But of all the modes of liberal and dignified expence diſplayed in this manſion, that which is peculiar and diſtinguiſhing is the uſe of the richeſt mahogany in almoſt every decoration, and for purpoſes to which ordinary wood is thought ſufficient in the fineſt houſes. Thus the walls, being more than ſix feet thick, form a kind of frame for each window, which is five feet deep on the inſide; and the whole of this ſpacious caſe, not excepting the top, is lined with mahogany of more than an inch in thickneſs. The window-frames which hold the magnificent plate-glaſs panes, three feet each in height, are of courſe of the ſame material; and the ſolid mahogany doors are held in caſes, which the thickneſs of the inner walls renders, perhaps, four feet deep, all lined with pannels of the moſt beautiful grain. It was once intended to floor all the beſt rooms with this coſtly wood; but, when it was tried in one apartment, the effect was found to be too gloomy. We ſhall not venture to eſtimate the value of this article, diſpoſed of in mere decoration. The Duke purchaſed it himſelf in the groſs ſome years ſince.

ROYAL JOURNEY TO WEYMOUTH.

Windſor, July 30. This evening their Majeſties, and the three elder Princeſſes, ſet off, attended by an eſcort of Light Horſe, for Gloucester-Lodge, Weymouth. The Staffordſhire militia, and the Windſor Loyal Aſſociation, were drawn up on the hill in front of the Lodge, as their Majeſties paſſed. The Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia, accompanied by Lord and Lady Cathcart, Colonel Cartwright, and their attendants, ſet off yeſterday.

Weymouth, July 31. The Duke of Cumberland came here yeſterday morning. The Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia arrived laſt night at 12, having ſlept at Gen. Goldſworthy's ſeat. This morning at half paſt 7, the King, Queen, and the Princeſs Auguſta, with their attendants, arrived at Glouceſter Lodge, in perfect health. The Princeſſes Elizabeth and Mary did not arrive till near an hour afterwards, owing to one of the wheels of the carriage having caught fire on the road. The Royal Family were ſaluted by the Cambrian, Capt. Legge; St. Fiorenzo,

Fiorenzo, Capt. Patterſon; and the Syren, Capt. Goſſelin, which arrived yeſterday; and from the Sea Fencibles on the ſhore. The Scotch Greys, the Shropſhire and Somerſetſhire militias, and the Weymouth volunteers, were drawn up oppoſite the Lodge, and on preſenting arms, the band played "God ſave the King," as the Royal Family paſſed them. His Majeſty, after taking ſome refreſhment, walked out on the Eſplanade, when the troops formed their line on the ſands; and, after the Sea Fencibles had fired a round, they were anſwered by a *feu-de-joye*, which was repeated three times, when the whole of the military gave three huzzas. The King, accompanied by General Garth and Mr. Price, walked through the ſtreets of Weymouth, to view the improvements which have been made on the Eſplanade; and the Queen and the Princeſſes alſo walked a ſhort time. After dinner, all the Royal Family, except Princeſſes Elizabeth and Amelia, walked again till dark; the band of the Shropſhire militia played the whole time. The King having inſpected the Picquet Guard, the Royal Family returned to the Lodge, and ſpent the evening with a ſelect party of Nobility. A general illumination took place throughout the town; many excellent tranſparencies were diſplayed, and a great number of beautiful fire-works were let off on the Eſplanade, oppoſite the Lodge. His Majeſty converſed moſt of the evening with Mr. Ford.

Aug. 1. This morning the King bathed for the firſt time. After breakfaſt his Majeſty and the Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by Lord Cathcart and Col. Cartwright, on horſeback, rode on the hills towards Lulworth. At 11, Princeſs Amelia uſed the warm bath. Mr. Weld and family from Lulworth paid a viſit to the Queen. After dinner, his Majeſty and the Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſſes Auguſta, Mary, and Sophia, walked on the Eſplanade. The Queen, and Princeſſes Elizabeth and Amelia, took an airing in the Sociable, on the ſands. Mr. and Mrs. Damer ſpent the evening with their Majeſties at the Lodge. The company at preſent at Weymouth are, Lord and Lady Cathcart, the Counteſs of Mansfield, Sir William and Lady Pitt, Lady C. Bellaſyſe, Lady M. Wynyard, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, Gen. Garth, Col. Cartwright, Major Deſbrow, Mr. Greville, Mr. Fane, Mr. Ford, and Captains Legge, Patterſon, and Goſſelin. Gen. Garth has the command of the troops.

Aug. 2. The King and Duke of Cumberland took their uſual walk, where they were met by Lord Eldon. After breakfaſt, the King rode out on the Lulworth road. The Duke of Cumberland took an airing in his Sociable, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, on account of the intenſe heat, remained at the Lodge. The Royal Family walked on the Eſplanade. Three Quakers arrived here. They accoſted his Majeſty, and told him a young friend of theirs, having lately come from Philadelphia, expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the King and his Family: they all met his Majeſty this day on the Eſplanade. The American, having held ſome converſation with the King, he took off his hat, and, retiring a ſhort diſtance, offered up a long prayer for the ſafety of his Majeſty and his Houſe, and for his eſcape from the late attempt againſt his life; concluding his prayer with fervency, that the Almighty would bleſs our Sovereign, and continue him long to be the father of the Little Iſland, and the happineſs of his people. At 7 in the evening, their Majeſties, and the Princeſſes Auguſta and Mary, went to ſee "The Beaux Stratagem," and "The Author." Princeſſes Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, took an airing in their Sociables on the ſands, accompanied by Lady Matilda Wynyard, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer.

Aug. 3. This morning the King bathed, and afterwards walked out on the Eſplanade. The Royal Family, except Princeſſes Elizabeth and Sophia, went to church, where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Blomberg. Princeſs Sophia this morning bathed in the warm bath. The King, Duke of Cumberland, and Princeſſes Auguſta and Mary, after dinner, walked on the Eſplanade. Her Majeſty, and the Princeſſes Elizabeth, Sophia, and Amelia, accompanied by Lady Matilda Wynyard, and the Hon. Mrs. Damer, took an airing to Ofmington. At 8 in the evening the Royal Family went to Stacie's rooms, which were fully attended, till half paſt 10, when their Majeſties and Princeſſes returned to the Lodge.

Aug. 4. This morning the King took his walk before breakfaſt on the Eſplanade. Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Auguſta bathed. The King, Duke of Cumberland, and attendants, rode out on horſeback on the Lulworth road. Her Majeſty and the Princeſſes, in two Sociables, took an airing to Upway. Princeſs Elizabeth bathed in the warm bath. The Queen and Princeſſes after dinner took an airing in their Sociables on the Lulworth road, round by Bincombe Downs. The King and the Duke of Cumberland inſpected the Picquet Guard. The Royal Family ſpent the evening at the Lodge.

Aug. 5. This morning his Majeſty bathed ſo early as half paſt 6. The Earl and Counteſs Poulett and family arrived laſt night: two of the noble Earl's children walked with his Majeſty this morning on the Eſplanade. At 11, their Majeſties, and the Princeſſes Auguſta, Elizabeth, Mary, and Amelia, accompanied by the Counteſs of Mansfield, Lady Cathcart, Sir Wm. and

Lady Pitt, Lady Matilda Winyard, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Damer, the Hon. Mr. Greville, Gen. Garth, and Col. Cartwright, went on-board the Cambrian frigate; the royal ſtandard was hoiſted at the main-maſt, and on their Majeſties entering the ſhip, a royal ſalute was fired from the St. Fiorenzo and Syren; the frigates then ſtood out into the bay with a fine breeze. The Duke of Cumberland and Princeſs Sophia, did not accompany their Majeſties in this aquatic excurſion.—*[To be continued.]*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, June 18.

A child of Mrs. Dandy, of Rotherhithe-wall, near Dock-head, being about to be put to bed, and crying vehemently, the ſervant, Anne Vines, to quell its obſtinacy, threatened to put it into the copper, unleſs it conſented quietly to go to bed. Perſuaſion and remonſtrance being in vain, the ſervant ſuſpended the infant (not 3 years of age) over the place of terror; when, dreadful to relate! it ſlipped from her arms, and ſunk at once to the bottom of the boiling copper! It died immediately, in a moſt ſhocking ſtate, the very ſkin coming off with the clothes, when taken out. The jury ſat the next day, and, after a minute inveſtigation, returned the following verdict: *Feloniouſly killing and ſlaying, by putting the child in the copper, but not with intent to kill.*—Anne Vines has ſince been tried at the Surrey aſſizes, and found guilty of Manſlaughter.

Sunday, June 29.

This morning, at half paſt 5, a fire was diſcovered to have burſt out in the room called the Prince's Gallery, or Long Room, in Vauxhall Garden, which was originally built for a Maſquerade room, but which, for ſome years, has been uſed for ſcene painting, and as a lumber-room. Every aſſiſtance was immediately procured, and a part of this building was immediately pulled down, to prevent the rapidity of the flames from deſtroying the whole of the extenſive premiſes of Vauxhall. A great part of this Gallery, which was entirely compoſed of wood, lath, and canvas, is deſtroyed. A valuable quantity of ſcenery is alſo deſtroyed. Near thirty of the trees caught fire, and the foliage burnt, together with the portico at the entrance, and the outſide railing; but the material buildings of the houſe and gardens are ſaved. The cauſe of the accident is not known. The two carved elephants were ſaved, after having been injured, by the activity of the Lambeth aſſociation, who rendered great ſervices by keeping the mob in proper order. The car was deſtroyed. The loſs is about 200l.

Wednesday, July 2.

This morning was fought the long-expected battle between Andrew Gamble, an Iriſhman, and Noah James, formerly belonging to the Horſe guards, for a ſtake of 100 guineas, upon Wimbledon common, at no great diſtance from the ſpot where are exhibited the remains of the notorious Aberſhaw. The combatants ſet-to about ten o'clock in the morning, and fought with aſtoniſhing fierceneſs, ſkill, and dexterity, for the ſpace of fifty minutes, during which they had no leſs than thirty rounds, when victory at length declared itſelf in favour of the Iriſhman. The odds were, at ſtarting, ſix to four in favour of James, but, after half an hour's hard fighting, were ten to one in favour of Gamble, who diſplayed an uncommon degree of ſcience and coolneſs throughout the whole affair. James vomitted a great deal of blood at almoſt every round towards the concluſion, and was taken for dead from the ſtage. Andrew Gamble has fought eighteen pitched battles with ſucceſs. His moſt ſevere conteſt was in 1792, with Stanyard, of Birmingham. They fought at Colcheſter, with great ſkill and activity, for an hour and twenty minutes. They were, however, ſo completely exhauſted, that it was agreed to make it a drawn battle. Theſe heroes of the fiſt have ever ſince entertained the utmoſt friendſhip for each other: and Stanyard, on the late occaſion, acted as ſecond to Gamble, who, in the courſe of thirty rounds, knocked his opponent down ſeventeen times. James, who is a Cheſhire-man, is 32 years old. He has fought ſeventeen pitched battles. The moſt deſperate was that with Wood, of the Guards, for one hour and 16 minutes. It was a conteſt of great dexterity. James is very excellent bottom, as the following facts prove: on the 12th round, his noſe was broken; on the 20th, his collar bone; on the 25th, his jaw-bone; and on the 29th, his breaſt bone. Notwithſtanding all theſe diſaſters, he fought two rounds afterwards. Bets to the amount of 5,000l. or 6,000l. were won and loſt upon this match.

Friday, July 4.

THE KING *v.* RUSBY, FOR *Regrating.*

This was an indictment againſt the defendant, an eminent cornfactor, for having purchaſed, by ſample, on the 8th of November laſt, in the Corn-market, Mark-lane, 90 quarters of oats, at 41s. per quarter, and ſold 30 of them again in the ſame market, on the ſame day, at 44s. The moſt material teſtimony on the part of the crown, was given by Thomas Smith, a partner of the defendant's, from whom Mr. Garrow drew the alarming confeſſion, that the ſame identical parcel of corn was frequently ſold and re-ſold on the ſame day, and that, in ſome inſtances, it had been advanced, at each ſucceſſive ſale, 3d, 6d, 9d. 1s. 1s. 6d. 2s. and 2s. 6d. Mr. Garrow. "Have you never ſold corn over again in the ſame market at a profit of more than 5s. per quarter?" The witneſs refuſed

refuſed to anſwer this queſtion. Mr. Garrow. "That will do for my purpoſe as well as if you had ſaid "Yes." My Lord, it is a ſtanding practice of the Corn-market, for a man to buy his own Corn five times over." After the evidence had been gone through, Lord Kenyon made an admirable addreſs to the Jury, who almoſt inſtantly found the Defendant GUILTY. Lord Kenyon. "You have conferred, by your verdict, almoſt the greateſt benefit on your country that ever was conferred by any Jury."—Another indictment againſt the Defendant, for Engroſſing, ſtands over.

Friday, July 11.

An unfortunate accident happened this day near the Admiralty. A poor man was knocked down by a horſe rearing up on the flag-ſtones; his thigh was broke in two places, his head ſeverely cut, and he was otherwiſe ſo ſhockingly bruiſed, that he was taken to the hoſpital without hopes of recovery.

Saturday, July 12.

This day was laid the firſt ſtone of the intended new Wet Dock, near the Iſle of Dogs. A grand aquatic proceſſion took place, and a number of perſons of very conſiderable diſtinction were preſent.

Sunday, July 13.

A dreadful fire broke out about 12 this night, in the houſe of Mr. Philips, paper-hanger, corner of Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet. It burnt ſome time with irreſiſtible fury; and, notwithſtanding every exertion, Mr. Phillips's houſe, a linen-draper's adjoining, and that belonging to Mr. Brydges, baker, were all conſumed.

Thurſday, July 17.

This night, between 9 and 10, a fire broke out in a court between Bury-ſtreet and St. James's-ſtreet, by which one houſe was deſtroyed.

Thurſday, July 24.

This evening, a child, 4 years old, ſon of a Mr. Read, a hair-dreſſer, in Bull-inn-court, oppoſite the Adelphi, was run over by a gentleman's carriage, near the top of Buckingham-ſtreet, and cruſhed to almoſt inſtant death; not ſurviving 10 minutes.

This evening, as the ſervants of Lady Auguſta Murray, in Hertford-ſtreet, Mayfair, were collecting the linen to be waſhed, preparatory to the removal of the family to Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, a fellow, obſerving them all very buſy below ſtairs, concealed himſelf till he found them employed in another room, when he took the opportunity of carrying off a large baſket of clothes, which ſtood in the front kitchen. At the removal of Sir Geo. Preſcott's family to town laſt winter, a box of jewelry and trinkets was taken away, in a ſimilar manner, while the goods were delivering.

Tueſday, July 29.

This morning, at 7, his Majeſty rode on horſeback to review the troops on King's Beach-hill; after which he ſet off for Town, and arrived at St. James's palace at half-paſt one, where the Lord Chancellor, all the Cabinet Miniſters, and his Majeſty's Privy Counſellors, attended; and the Speech was then read. His Majeſty ſigned 37 Iriſh bills, and then went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers. He was dreſſed in a dark green coat, and looked remarkably well. The Kings and Heralds of Arms appeared for the laſt time in tabards of his Majeſty's preſent Armorial bearings. When the Union commences, it will, of courſe, cauſe an alteration in the arms of all the Royal Family, on their carriages, ſeals, banners, &c. &c. as well as on the coins of the united kingdoms.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"In putting an end to this laborious Seſſion of Parliament, I muſt expreſs the juſt ſenſe I entertain of the diligence and perſeverance with which you have applied yourſelves to the various objects of public concern which came under your deliberation. It is with peculiar ſatisfaction I congratulate you on the ſucceſs of the ſteps which you have taken for effecting an entire Union between my kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. This great meaſure, on which my wiſhes have been long earneſtly bent, I ſhall ever conſider as the happieſt event of my reign; being perſuaded, that nothing could ſo effectually contribute to extend to my Iriſh ſubjects the full participation of the bleſſings derived from the Britiſh conſtitution, and to eſtabliſh, on the moſt ſolid foundation, the ſtrength, proſperity, and power, of the whole Empire. I have witneſſed, with great concern, the ſevere preſſure on my people, from the continued ſcarcity of the ſeaſons; but I truſt, that, under the bleſſing of Providence, there is now every reaſon to expect that the approaching harveſt will afford a ſpeedy and effectual relief.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I return you my particular thanks for the zeal and liberality with which you have provided for the various exigencies of the public ſervice. I regret deeply the neceſſity of theſe repeated ſacrifices on the part of my ſubjects, but they have been requiſite for the preſervation of our deareſt intereſts; and it is a great conſolation to obſerve, that, notwithſtanding the continuance of unuſual burdens, the revenue, commerce, and reſources, of the country have flouriſhed beyond all former example, and are ſtill in a ſtate of progreſſive augmentation.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The courſe of the campaign upon the Continent has, by a ſudden reverſe, diſappointed two ſanguine hopes which the ſituation of affairs at its commencement appeared

pe ed fully to juſtify, and has unhappily again expoſed a conſiderable part of Europe to thoſe calamities and dangers, from which it had recently been refcued by the brilliant ſucceſs of my Allies. Much as theſe events are to be regretted, it will always be a matter of juſt ſatisfaction to me to reflect, that, in the courſe of this important conteſt, my efforts, and thoſe of my Parliament, have been unremittingly employed for the maintenance of our own rights and intereſts, or for animating and ſupporting the exertions of other powers in defending the liberties of Europe. Notwithſtanding the viciſſitudes of war, your conſtancy and firmneſs have been productive of the moſt important and laſting advantages in the general ſituation of affairs; and the determination manifeſted in your recent declaration and conduct muſt afford me the beſt means of promoting, in conjunction with my allies, the general intereſts, and of providing, under every circumſtance, for the honour of my crown, for the happineſs of my ſubjects, and for the ſecurity and welfare of every part of the Britiſh Empire."

The Parliament was then prorogued to Tueſday the 7th day of October next.

The Speech of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, on Tueſday, July 29.

"Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"Your faithful Commons humbly attend your Majeſty with the Bill, by which their grants are completed for the public ſervice of the year. In ſupplying the various demands of this important conjuncture, your Commons conceive that they have diſcharged an indiſpenſable duty to your Majeſty, and their country, by manifeſting their unſhaken determination to combine the maintenance and ſupport of public credit with ſuch ample means of exertion, as may beſt tend to bring the conteſt, in which we are engaged, to a juſt and honourable concluſion. To your Commons, it has been highly gratifying to obſerve, that, amidſt the viciſſitudes and difficulties which have attended this arduous ſtruggle, the ſecurity of the Britiſh Empire has, in many reſpects, been materially ſtrengthened, its power conſolidated, and its reſources increaſed. The ſplendid and deciſive ſucceſs to which the late hoſtilities in India were conducted, by the bleſſing of Providence upon the joint exertions of wiſdom and vigour in council, and of ſkill and gallantry in the field, has neceſſarily led to new and extenſive regulations. The meaſure, which has been accordingly adopted, your Commons earneſtly hope, will have the effect of affording to this country all the advantages which can be derived from thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, and of inſuring to the native inhabitants the full benefit of Britiſh ſuperintendance and protection. But to no proceedings, by which their attention has been engaged, can your Commons recur with ſtronger ſentiments of ſatisfaction and confidence, than to thoſe which have contributed to the great and important arrangement, by which your Majeſty's ſubjects in Great Britain and Ireland will henceforth conſtitute one people, actuated by the ſame views, connected by the ſame intereſts, and governed by the ſame laws. In contemplating this meaſure, and the proſpect which it happily preſents, your Commons cannot fail to be animated by a well-founded hope, the moſt congenial to your Majeſty's benevolent mind, that the united kingdom may ever preſent to the world the example of a free and powerful people, deſirous and determined to employ their combined ſtrength and reſources for no other purpoſes than thoſe which are connected with their own honour and ſecurity, and to prove, by the moderation and juſtice of their councils and conduct, that they are not altogether unworthy of the bleſſings they may enjoy."

Wedneſday, July 30.

In the Court of Common Council, an addreſs was moved to his Majeſty, praying him to enter into an immediate negotiation for peace with the French. The previous queſtion was put and carried, ſo that the motion was of courſe loſt.

Saturday, Auguſt 2.

This morning, at two, a dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Rutt's, in Rutland-place, Blackfriars, a wholeſale cruggitt. The damage ſuſtained is eſtimated at 35,000l. There were deſtroyed ſix mills for preparing drugs, and one belonging to a muſtard manufactory.

Tueſday, Auguſt 12.

This morning, in Soho-ſquare, a fine boy was ſaſtened on by a large dog, which tore him from the ſhoulder to the hip, in a manner too ſhocking to deſcribe. The child was humanely taken into Sir Joſeph Banks's, where a ſurgeon fortunately happened to be at breakfaſt, who gave him temporary relief, previous to his being taken to the Middleſex Hoſpital.

Thurſday, Aug. 14.

This evening, about 8, two apprentices in Fleet-ſtreet, about 16 years of age, went into the river to bathe from the ſteps of Black-friars bridge, on the city ſide. The tide running very ſtrong, they were carried away. One of them, on riſing, caught hold of a chain for ſecuring barges, but the other was ſucked under, and all attempts to ſave him were of no effect.

Saturday, Auguſt 16.

About a fortnight ago a refractory ſpirit diſcovered itſelf among the felons confined in the priſon in Cold-bath-fields, which was chiefly attributed to various publications that have appeared of late on the ſtate of this gaol. On Wedneſday night laſt it aſſumed a more ſerious aſpect, for, on locking up the priſoners, many of them were

were heard to murmur very loudly, and even to threaten the keepers. The next day, as uſual, about ſixty of them were liberated from their cells, and ſuffered to take the air in the moſt open places in the priſon, but not without a ſtrict eye being kept on their conduct; and they were obſerved to whiſper frequently among themſelves, which gave the Governor ſome concern leſt they ſhould attempt any thing ſerious. When the bell rung as the ſignal for locking-up, they muſtered together inſtead of ſeparating, and appeared to have ſome plan to execute, but were afraid to begin their operations. However, after a trifling reſiſtance, and a great deal of grumbling, they all ſuffered themſelves to be locked-up in their different cells. It was then that they began to call, and encourage each other to cry out "Murder!"—"Starving," &c. They alſo abuſed the magiſtrates in the groſſeſt terms. Their noiſe was ſo loud as to collect round the priſon a large mob, who anſwered them in loud ſhouts. When they heard the ſhouting, they again called to the mob to force the gates and pull down the wall. This kind of conduct alarmed the Governor; and he immediately ſent for the High Conſtable, who readily attended with a number of aſſiſtant conſtables; at the ſame time the Clerkenwell aſſociation came to the priſon, but it was nearly 12 o'clock before they ſucceeded in diſperſing the populace, which conſiſted of five or ſix thouſand people. One man only was apprehended for riotous conduct on the outſide, and taken into the priſon. After the felons had become more ſilent, ſome of them were heard to call to each other, that it would be beſt to remain quiet for that night, leſt they ſhould not be let out the next day, which was the chapel morning, and that would be a good opportunity to knock down the keepers, and force the gates. This circumſtance being communicated to Mr. Baker and other magiſtrates, who had attended to give their advice, it was thought prudent not to let the priſoners out of their cells the next day, as uſual, a few excepted, who were not refractory. Mr. Baker, and three other magiſtrates, attended the priſon a great part of yeſterday, and inſpected almoſt every cell, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the cauſe of their complaint; but they either could or would not give any explanation, except one perſon, who ſaid that he was ſtarved; but on examining a baſket, in which he kept his bread, there was found a pound and a half, which he had ſaved from his daily allowance, and what his friends had been permitted to ſend him, beſides about two pounds of pudding. The Bloomſbury, St. Sepulchre's, St. Clement's, and Clerkenwell aſſociations, all attended by turns to watch the priſon; and the Clerkenwell cavalry were parading round the outer gates laſt night, to keep the mob off, who had again collected in great numbers, but the priſoners ſeemed to be quiet.

Saturday, Auguſt 30.

The Board of Agriculture has tranſmitted circular letters to the High Sheriffs of the reſpective counties of the kingdom, incloſing certain reſolutions entered into at the laſt Spring aſſizes by the Grand Jury of the county of York, requeſting that they may be laid before the Magiſtrates at the enſuing ſeſſions, and likewiſe before the Grand Jury at their reſpective aſſizes. Theſe reſolutions ſtrongly recommend the immediate bringing into cultivation all ſuch parts of waſte lands as may be capable thereof, it appearing that there remains in England the immenſe quantity of 7,800,000 acres of uncultivated land; in attention to which, the Grand Jury of the county of York are of opinion, lie the moſt effectual means of redreſſing our preſent, and ſecuring againſt future wants.

In the Returns made to the Board of Agriculture, are ſome very important facts. Of the county of Kent, the ſquare acres are ſtimated at 85,000; the population is about 200,000; the average rent of land 15s. per acre, producing a rental of 672,000l. and the whole extent of Commons about 200,000 acres. Norfolk is ſtated to contain 1,094,400 acres; the population is eſtimated at 220,000; the average rent per acre the ſame as Kent, and the whole rental 770,400l.; the unimproved Commons are ſaid to be 80,000 acres. Staffordſhire contains 780,800 acres, and the whole annual rent about 600,000l.; the waſte land 150,000 acres. Middleſex contains 175,200 acres; waſte lands 16,650 acres.

Two new ſpacious ſquares are now forming on the Duke of Bedford's Bloomſbury eſtate, one of which is to be called Ruſſel-ſquare, and the other Taviſtock-ſquare. Theſe are to be connected by three ſpacious ſtreets, running North and South, and opening into Bloomſbury-ſquare and Ruſſel-ſtreet. At the North end of theſe improvements, and adjoining to the New-road, a very handſome dreſſed nurſery-ground, and plantations, are already incloſed and laid out; and Northward of theſe, a road of 160 feet wide, in a direct line, is to be formed through the joint eſtates of the Duke of Bedford and Lord Southampton, from theſe buildings to the junction of the two London roads to Hampſtead, ſaving the circuitous and unpleaſant routes, either of Tottenham-court-road, or Gray's-inn-lane.

The Cartoons which were in Bedford Houſe, were bought in for his Grace, who very liberally made them a preſent to the Royal Academy, for the uſe of the Students.

The number of Sunday-ſchools, by the laſt report, amounts to 1516, and the ſcholars to 156,400, to the great edification and improvement of the lower orders, on whom morality, religion, and decency, are thus inculcated.

P. 487. Some circumſtances reſpecting the death, &c. of the Rev. Mr. Yate not being exactly ſtated, the following information is communicated by one who attended him during his ſickneſs, death, funeral, and interment. "We left Lawford laſt Monday ſevennight, with the remains of my ever valuable and worthy friend, whoſe loſs will be long felt by me and all who were in the habits of intimacy with him, as well as the poor in general. Before we ſet out, his corpſe was taken to the church, and the funeral ſervice performed by a doctor of divinity, attended by *twelve* of the firſt gentlemen of the neighbourhood, his particular acquaintance, and *twenty* others, in hatbands, &c. The proceſſion to Colcheſter was, the mourning-coach, the hearſe, *two gentlemen's carriages*, with a large company following, two abreaſt. Here the proceſſion, in ſome meaſure, ended. At Shrewſbury we were met by other friends; and, on the 13th, we proceeded, with an *additional* mourning-coach, to Llangollan. Two clergymen and the tenants gave us the meeting; and the interment of the body was performed at Brineglenys with that propriety ſuitable on ſuch occaſions."

P. 490, b. The late Gen. Martin, who left a conſiderable fortune, had no relations in the world. He was a natural ſon of an Engliſh merchant by a Portugueſe woman, and was brought very early in life to this country. When a young man, he was deemed remarkably handſome by the ladies, and, indeed, went by the title of the Military Cupid. He is ſaid to have had the *merit* of firſt introducing the celebrated Kitty Fiſher into *public life*. The connexion was broken off in conſequence of the contracted finances of the lover, who was then only an enſign; but the lady retained her partiality for him during life, and was always ready to quit the moſt wealthy and elevated admirer for his ſake. In due time he became ſo able a profeſſor in the ſchool of Œconomy, that even old Elwes, or any man diſtinguiſhed for *ſaving wiſdom*, might, from his practice, have been taught an improvement in the ſcience of parſimony; and the whole of his conduct in this reſpect, particularly in the management of his amours, would, according to report, form a very entertaining narrative.

Ibid. The unhappy Mr. Medhurſt (who has been acquitted, at the York aſſizes, of the murder of his wife, as inſane) is a gentleman of conſiderable fortune, nearly ſole owner of the townſhip of Kippax, and lord of the manor thereof, and, on his mother's ſide, deſcended from the family of the Huntingdons. About 14 years ago he married Miſs Jennings, one of the daughters of the Rev. Mr. J. of Blackheath. After their marriage they went to reſide at the family-houſe in Kippax, and had lived for ſome years in great harmony, when the mind of the unfortunate gentleman became occaſionally deranged. This derangement latterly increaſed, from an idea Mr M. entertained that he had let a leaſe of ſome collieries improvidently. Mr. Clayton, who had long been his law and land agent, was a partner in this concern, and, on that account, Mr. M. ſeems to have entertained a prejudice againſt him. From a boy, Mr. M. was wild, eccentric, and unaccountable. He had an uncle who was inſane, and other relatives who had occaſionally ſhewn marks of incoherency. Mrs. M. was a lady of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, and ſeems to have fallen a ſacrifice to her unvaried attention and regard to her unhappy huſband, who entertained ſo great a dread of being confined, that ſhe could never be prevailed upon to have him removed to a place of ſecurity.

P. 494, a. l. 22, r. "drover."

P. 694. Mr. Cruikſhank was born at Edinburgh, where his father was examiner in the Exciſe-office. The earlier part of his life was ſpent in Scotland, and at the age of 14 he went to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, with a view of ſtudying divinity. Feeling, however, a ſtrong propenſity for anatomy and phyſick, his deſtination in life was altered, and for 8 years he paid the moſt aſſiduous attention to theſe ſtudies at the Univerſity of Glaſgow. In 1771 he came to London, and, by the recommendation of Dr. D. Pitcairn, he became Librarian to the late Dr. Hunter; and here began his connexion with that eminent anatomiſt, which was the principal means of raiſing Mr. C. to that conſpicuous ſituation which he afterwards ſo well ſupported. During the life of Dr. Hunter, he became ſucceſſively his pupil, anatomical aſſiſtant, and partner in anatomy; and, on the death of that celebrated man, Mr. Cruikſhank and Dr. Baillie received an addreſs from a large proportion of Dr. Hunter's ſtudents, full of affection and eſteem; which induced them to continue in Windmill-ſtreet the ſuperintendance of that anatomical ſchool which has produced ſo many excellent ſcholars. Mr. C. beſides ſupporting with great reputation his ſhare in this undertaking, made himſelf known to the world by ſome excellent publications, which have inſured to him a high character as a perfect anatomiſt, and a very acute and ingenious phyſiologiſt. In 1786 he publiſhed his principal work, "The Anatomy of the Abſorbent Veſſels in the Human Body." In this book he not only demonſtrated, in the cleareſt manner, the ſtructure and ſituation of theſe veſſels, but collected under one point of view, and enriched with many valuable obſervations, all that was known concerning this important ſyſtem in the human body, great part of which was the reſult of the long and

and difficult anatomical labours that were carried on in Dr. Hunter's diſſecting-room. The merit of this work has been fully acknowledged by tranſlations into foreign languages; and it forms a ſtanding book in every anatomical and phyſical library. Among the ſmaller works of this writer, we may mention a paper read to the Royal Society of London ſeveral years ago, intituled, "Experiments on the Nerves of Living Animals," in which is ſhewn the important fact of the regeneration of the nerves, after portions of them have been cut out; illuſtrated by actual experiments on animals. This paper was read before the ſociety, but not then printed; as it was ſaid, for reaſons not very creditable to the late Sir John Pringle, who was accuſed of preventing their appearing to the public at that time, becauſe they controverted ſome of the opinions of Haller, his intimate friend. Theſe experiments have, however, at laſt been printed in the Society's Tranſactions for 1794. In 1779 he made ſeveral experiments on the ſubject of inſenſible perſpiration, which were added to the firſt edition of his work on the abſorbent veſſels; but were collected and publiſhed in a ſeparate pamphlet in 1795. In this work he ſhewed the connexion between the function of reſpiration and the action of ſkin, and gave a proof of his attention to the chemical part of phyſiology, which has of late years ſo much engaged the notice of ſome of the moſt eminent anatomiſts in Europe. On the whole, Mr. C. will certainly ſtand high on the liſt of thoſe who have illuſtrated the ſtructure and functions of the human frame, by patient and laborious inveſtigation, aſſiſted by ſound ſenſe and acute reaſoning; a claſs of men whoſe ſtudies lead directly to one of the moſt laudable of all objects, the prevention and cure of diſeaſe.

P. 698. Mrs. Anne Ferrar, who died at Huntingdon, was the ſecond of the five daughters of Edward F. fifth in deſcent from John ſecond brother of the celebrated Nicolas F. of Little Gidding, co. Huntingdon. Her eldeſt ſiſter is relict of the late Dr. Peckard, maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, who publiſhed the Memoirs of Nicolas F. Cambridge, 1790.

P. 699. Dr. Luntley was originally a founder's-kin fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, whence he was preſented, 1781, to the rectory of Barfreſton, Kent, where he is ſucceeded by the Rev. Henry Lord, B. D. fellow of St. John's, who was preſented July 2, 1800.

Ibid. b. Mr. Grinnel died laſt Auguſt or September.

P. 701, a. At Wincheſter aſſizes, Enſign O'Brien, of the 9th foot, arraigned for killing Lieut. Smith, of the ſame regiment, in a duel at Netley camp, was ordered, together with his ſecond in the unhappy affair, to be impriſoned for ſix months, and each to pay a fine of 6s. 8d.

Ibid. Mr. Charles Brown, the ſurgeon, had lately adopted various unſucceſsful means of attracting the public attention, and extricating himſelf from his creditors. His laſt attempt was to depreciate the vaccine inoculation (ſee pp. 433, 434, 533), on which he obtained no credit. The reſult of his advertiſements has been the public declaration of many eminent practitioners in London (ſee p. 640).

Ibid. b. Baſil ſixth Earl of Denbigh was born Jan. 3, 1719; and, 1757, married, in Biggleſwade church, Mary third daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Bruce Cotton, of Conniſton and Stretton, the laſt male-heir of the great Antiquary of that name. By her he had two ſons, William-Robert Viſcount Fielding, born 1760, died 1799, and Charles, born 1761, alſo deceaſed. He married, ſecondly, at Wiſtow, co. Leiceſter, 1783, Sarah, relict of the late Sir Cha. Halford, of that place, bart. His Lordſhip was of the privy-council to George I. and II. maſter of the harriers and fox-hounds to the latter, a lord of the bed-chamber, and colonel of the Warwickſhire militia. His ſucceſſor is the youngeſt of the two ſons of his eldeſt ſon, who was born after his father's death, Oct. 31, 1799. When a young man, he won at fair play, at the Donſtable hunt, a ſum of money ſufficient to rebuild, in his father's life-time, the houſe at Newnham Padox, of which there is no view in Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, but only the family arms in the old houſe parlour, and the older monuments in the pariſh-church of Monks Kirkby, the South aiſle of which was damaged by the falling of candles fixed on the pinnacles in honour of Admiral Nelſon's victory, 1798.

P. 702. Mr. Hanley Vaughan was aged upwards of 70, a gentleman of conſiderable learning and ſingular integrity, and had been many years the ſenior ſerjeant at law. His latter years had been ſpent in a ſtate of ſolitude and ſevere affliction, chiefly occaſioned by the atrocious perſecution to death of an only ſon. Serjeant V. was the grandſon, in the female line, of Harley Earl of Oxford, prime miniſter of this country in the reign of Queen Anne; and by the male line he was lineally deſcended from the laſt of the unfortunate Princes of Wales. In theſe intereſting connexions his hiſtory, and that of his unhappy ſon, will, at ſome future period, be ſought after with eagerneſs, and be read with ſympathy.

Ibid. Mr. Bryan Edwards was a Weſt India merchant, and of high literary repute. He publiſhed, 1784, a pamphlet, intituled, "Thoughts on the Proceedings of Government reſpecting the Trade of the Weſt India Iſlands with the United States

States of America." A speech delivered by him at a free conference between the Council and Assembly at Jamaica, held Nov. 25, 1789, on the subject of Mr. Wilberforce's propositions in the House of Commons concerning the slave-trade. His most distinguished performance is "The History, civil and commercial, of the British Islands in the West Indies," published in 1793, 2 vols. 4to; a work of very superior merit, and which has been very well received. See our vol. LXIII. pp. 1017, 1129, LXIV. 51. "The Proceedings of the Governor and Assembly of Jamaica, &c. 1796," 8vo (LXVII. 49). "An historical Survey of the French Colony in the Island of St. Domingo, 1797," 4to (ibid. 319, 406); answered by Charmilly, 1798, 4to (LXVIII. 701); to which Mr. E. returned a speedy answer.

Births.

July 28. THE wife of Nathanael Gostling, esq. a daughter.

30. In Arlington-street, the wife of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of the foreign department, a daughter.

31. The wife of R. H. Crew, esq. secretary to the Board of Ordnance, a daughter.

Lately, the lady of Hugh Lord Massey, of the kingdom of Ireland, a son.

Lady Harriet Gill, a daughter.

In Stratton-street, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cathcart, a daughter.

At Wilbrooke, the wife of T. C. Battley, esq. a son.

The wife of John Sandall, under-gardener at Sheffield-place, four daughters, all likely to live. Lady Sheffield having visited them, all possible care is taken of the family.

August 2. At Tickhill, co. York, Lady Louisa Hartley, a son.

3. At Midgham, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a son.

5. The Marchioness of Clanricarde, wife of Peter Kington, esq. a daughter.

At Kimbolton castle, the Duchess of Manchester, a son.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, the wife of T. Chandless, esq. a daughter.

11. At Woodburn, Lady Charlotte Campbell, a son.

16. At Elden, Suffolk, the Countess of Albemarle, a son.

17. At Newbattle abbey, the Countess of Ancram, a son.

18. Mrs. Franks, St. James's-str. a son.

20. At Walpole, co. Cambridge, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.

22. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of George Booth Tyndale, esq. a son.

24. At East-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, the wife of C. Morris, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, at Lisbon, Lieut.-col. Neville, to Miss J. Ruddle.

At Gibraltar, Capt. Tobin, of the royal artillery, to Miss Harriet Baines.

R. Smith, esq. of Gaybrook, in Ireland, to the daughter of Sir R. Staples, bart.

At Youghal, Lieut. Adamson, of the W. Kent militia, to Miss Ruth Brown, daughter of John B. esq.

At Marble-hill, in Ireland, the Earl of Clanricarde, to Miss Burke, daughter of Sir Thomas B. bart.

At Dublin, Dr. Cowen, of Athlone, to Miss Arthure.

At Limerick, Robert Foulds, esq. of the Elgin regiment, to Miss Watson.

Mr. Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller, to Miss Anderson, of Selkirk.

At Torbreck, near Inverness, Dr. John Macdonald, late inspector of hospitals to his Majesty's forces, to Miss Fraser, only daugh. of Alex. F. esq. of Torbreck.

At Edinburgh, Capt. A. Hannay, to Miss Maria White.

At Llanelltyd, Mr. John Roberts, of Cefeilgwm Mawr, aged 95, to Mrs. Eleanor Roberts, of Cae Coch, aged 35.

Rev. J. Eaton, jun. M.A. minister of St. Michael's, Chester, to Miss Anne Boydell, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Treyallyn-hall, co. Denbigh, and niece of Alderman B. of London.

R. Read, esq. of the North Devon militia, to Miss Parsons, of Pilton.

Mr. Robert Grant, of Nettlecomb, to the daughter of Mr. Clift, an eminent farmer at Poorstock, co. Dorset.

Mr. Wm. Purser, of Madresfield, to Mrs. Wyke, relict of Mr. W. surg. of Leominst.

Mr. J. Dean, of Congleton, to Miss Knight, of Newham, near Stone, co. Staff.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Hyde, aged 72, to Miss Noble, aged 17.

William Dymock, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Daubeny, daugh. of G. D. esq. of Redford.

William Page, esq. of St. Ive's, to Miss Allpress, of Fenstanton.

At Lymm, the Rev. William Hockenhull, vicar of Sherborne, and Fenton, co. York, to Miss E. Taylor, of Lymm-hall.

At Scarborough, William Ironside, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, to the eldest daughter of J. Maugham, esq. of York.

At Hastings, John-Henry Hastings, esq. of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss Elizabeth-Caroline Lichfield, eldest daughter of Vincent L. esq. of the Council-office at Whitehall.

At Potton, co. Bedford, Rev. G. Warse, of Hasilbury Brian, co. Dorset, to Miss F. Franklyn, of Potton.

Stephen Winthrop, M.D. son of Benj. W. esq. one of the Bank directors, to Miss Lloyd, dau. of G. L. esq. of Bury St. Edm.

At Hunston, Mr. Jacob Wright, aged 80, to Mrs. Bradman, aged 70, both of that place. The bridemaid was 75; and by this marriage the bride is become mother-in-law to her own brother.

Rev.

Rev. J. Richards, of Penryn, to Miss Mayow, da. of — M. esq. of St. James's sq.

At St. Ive's, C. Gardner, esq. to Miss Panting, daughter of the Rev. J. P. dissenting-minister there.

At Worksop, co. Nottingham, Jn. Champion, esq. captain of the Worksop loyal infantry, to Miss C. Nicholson, of Darlton.

At Liverpool, James Delancy, esq. of St. Kitt's, to Mrs. Phipps Weston, widow.

At Bristol, James Sutton, esq. merchant, to Mrs. Harris, widow of the late Alderman H. of that city.

Mr. Clifton, apothecary, of Boston, co. Lincoln, to Miss Burton, of Billingborough.

Mr. West, draper, of West Haddon, aged 63, to Mrs. Goodman, a maiden lady, of Northampton, aged 70, his fourth wife.

At Pidford, in the Isle of Wight, Baron E. Hompesch, to Miss Christian, eldest dau. of the late Admiral Sir Hugh C. K. B.

At Milwich church, co. Stafford, Mr. George Baker, of Stafford, Mus. Bac. Oxon. to Miss Knight, daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Milwich.

At Elksley, near Retford, the Rev. John Mason, of Ingoldsby, near Grantham, to Miss Barton, of the former place.

Rev. John Warren, rector of Tacolnestone, to Miss Elizabeth-Catharine Howard, of Fundenhall.

Rev. John Ward, of Mickleover, co. Derby, to Mrs. Waring.

Fairfax Johnson, esq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, to Miss Anne Johnson, you. dau. of the late Col. J. of the same place.

Mr. Wood, attorney, of Kippax, to Miss Poskitt, of Thistleton, Rutland.

Mr. J. Ware, to Miss Cooper Wilson, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas W. of the city of York.

At Liverpool, William Ashcroft, esq. to Miss Jane-Eliza Rimmer.

Lieut. Supple, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miss Caroline Fenwick, only daughter of the late —— F. esq. of Southampton.

At Norwich, the Rev. Edward Cuthbert, rector of Bulphan, Essex, to Miss Clarke, daughter of Mrs. D. C. late of Norwich.

Lieut. Wm. Todman, of the royal navy, to Miss Harriet Spencer, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John S. of Yarmouth.

At Frisby-on-the-Wreak, Mr. Turlington, an eminent distiller in London, to Miss Anne Wragge, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. B. W. late vicar of Frisby.

At Thrapston, co. Northampton, Mr. Tookey, surgeon, to Miss Etough.

Rev. William Williams, vicar of Waterbeach, co. Cambridge, to Miss Atkinson, eldest daugh. of Jasper A. esq. of Chelsea.

Richard Harrison Pearson, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Maria Holmes, of Westcomb park, near Greenwich.

Lieut. W. D. Philpott, of the 20th foot, to Miss H. G. Phillips, of Shepton Mallet.

Mr. John Tookey, to Miss Johnson, both of Oundle.

Rev. Henry Atkinson, of Bacton, to Miss Hepworth, only daughter of the Rev. Jos. H. of North Walsham, Norfolk.

At Birr, Mr. John D'Arcy, to Mrs. Mary Hart; whose joint ages amount to 170 years.

At Colchester, James Mantell, esq. lieutenant and surgeon of the East Middlesex militia, to Miss Jones, niece of Major Riners, of the same regiment.

Mr. Macan, surgeon, formerly of Leicester, to Miss Brooks, of Bloomsbury.

At Thurlstone, Mr. John Messenger, of Sapcote, to Miss M. Jesson, daughter of Mr. J. of Normanton. Also, Mr. George Cooper, of Kirkby, to Miss Anne Jesson.

Mr. Green, attorney, to Miss Holditch, both of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At the Quakers meeting-house at Saffron Walden, Hollis Clayton, of Great Dunmow, to Mary Impey, of Saffron Walden.

At the Quakers meeting-house at Ipswich, Thomas Thorby, of Colchester, to Miss Maw, of Ipswich.

William Maxwell, esq. of Carriden, to Miss M. C. Bouverie, daughter of the Hon. Edward B. M. P. for Northampton.

At Dewsbury, Mr. John Greenwood, surgeon, of Ossett, to Miss Jane Greenwood, daughter of Mr. Jonathan G. of Dewsbury. The bride and bridegroom's fathers have been married twice, and each time to sisters; their cousins are brothers and sisters, and brothers and sisters are cousins.

Mr. George Brown, druggist, Sheffield, to Miss Elizabeth Peach, daughter of Mr. Samuel P. of the Angel inn there.

William Kemp, esq. of Belton, to Miss Box, of Ayston, Rutland.

At Bunney, co. Nottingham, the seat of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. Mr. William Spriggs, attorney, of Market Harborough, to Miss Boultbee, one of the sisters of Lady Parkyns.

R. Cole, esq. of Normanton-on-the-Wolds, to Miss Sarah Parkyns, daugh. of Sir Tho. P. bart. of Bunney park, co. Linc.

Mr. R. Railey, of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Rosamond Pater, of St. Thomas's bridge, Kent-street.

At Worcester, John Hodges, esq. of Birchborough-hall, to Mrs. Easthop, of Witley, co. Worcester.

Lieut. Percy Dove, of the royal navy, to Miss Fox, of Bromley.

Lieut. Parsons, of the royal navy, to Miss Henry, of Plymouth.

Lieut. Williams, of the royal navy, to Miss Page, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan P. of Great Smyth-street, Westminster.

Capt. Griffiths, of the royal artillery, to Miss Brandling, daughter of Charles B. esq. of Middleton-lodge, near Leeds.

T. Ramsden, esq. surgeon, to Miss Fenn, of Balsham, co. Cambridge.

At Burton Latimer, co. Northamp on, Mr. Hatrick, parish-clerk, to Miss Mary Driver; whose joint ages make 145 years.

At

At the Old church, Whitehaven, Mr. Wm. Pitt, to Miſs Dolly Young huſband.

Robert Ellwood, eſq. of Great Coſby, Cumberland, to Miſs Willſon, of Banbury.

Mr J. Jeayes, of Sheffield, to Miſs Margaret Shore, daugh. of John S. eſq. banker, of tha town.

At Cattle Donington, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Bakewell, jun. to Miſs C th, Towle.

Charles Mutterman Henning, eſq. of the Dorſetſhire militia, to Miſs Suſannah-Letitia Nares, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Sir George N. late one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Rev. T. Cawley, rector of Raydon, to Miſs C Pr by, ſecond daughter of the Rev. N. C. P. rector of Stratford St. Mary.

At Weldon, co. Northampton, Mr. Robert Lambert, an opulent farmer, of Fineden, and a diſtant relation to the late Admiral Byng, to Miſs Jane Gray, of Springgarden, Charing croſs.

At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, Mr. Barker, farmer and grazier, of Walgrave, to Mrs. Thong, relict of Lieut. T. of the Bedfordſhire militia.

Mr. A. Greenwood, of Wainſgate, ſon of the Rev. Mr. G. of Barton, co. Linc ln, to Miſs A. Aſhworth, of Crimſworth, near Halifax, co. York.

William Burton, eſq. of Billingborough, to Miſs Palmer, eldeſt daughter of George P. eſq. of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Crick Howell, co. Brecknock, John Brick Wood, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Davies.

Mr. George Houlden, to Miſs Hunter, daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Harrington, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Mr. Whateley, of Merriot, co. Somerſet, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, and vicar of Stowey, to Miſs Rozdon.

At Broughton, co. Huntingdon, the Rev. J. Johnſon, rector thereof, to Miſs Frances-Anne Thomſon, daughter of the late John T. eſq. of Somerſham, in the ſame county.

Mr. George Ball, of Huckley, co. Leiceſter, hoſier, to Miſs Lydia Gunton.

At Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Hake, to Mrs. Philipſon, relict of the Rev. Charles Burton P. of that place, who died a few months ago (LXIX. 531.)

Mr. Edw. Wilkins, a ſuperannuated ſhipwright, of Chatham dockyard, aged 73, to Miſs Rebecca Friland, of Finſbury, aged 80.

Rev. John Ferrers, rector of Beddington, Surrey, to Mrs. P tcairn, relict of Gen. P. and daugh. of the late Commiſſioner Proby.

Mr. Thomas Ingle, of Ripley, ſurgeon, to Miſs Simpſon, of Knareſborough.

George Raincock, eſq. to Miſs Hewitt, of Dul ich, Surrey.

At Newington, William Bloxham, eſq. to Miſs Buckley.

At Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. George Fenchem, M. A. to Miſs Suſannah Warneford, third daughter of the late Rev. John W. of Dorking.

Anthony Jenkins, eſq. of Liſſon-grove, to Mrs. Elizabeth Southouſe, widow of Edward S. eſq. late of Manuden-hall, Eſſex.

At Heydon, Eſſex, Lieut. John Buckworth, eldeſt ſon of Sir John B. bart. to Mrs. Vaughan, only daughter of Edward Buckworth Herne, eſq.

At Hayes, William Devon, eſq. of Red Lion ſquare, to Miſs Mary Heath, of Bedford-ſquare, ſiſter of Mr. Juſtice H.

At Edmonton, Sir Charles Ware Malet, bart. to Miſs Wales, both of that place.

Mr. John Hale, of Iſlington, to Miſs Aſcough, of Fore-ſtreet.

Mr. Grimaldi, of Pentonville, to Miſs Hughes, daughter of Mr. H. proprietor of Sadlers Wells.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, by the Biſhop of London, Col. Maxwell, to Miſs Catharine Hamilton, daughter of Dr. H. rector of that church.

Richard Solly, eſq. of York-place, Portman-ſquare, to Miſs Flood, only daughter of Sir Frederick F. bart.

Mr. Strong, apothecary, to Mrs. H. Caſlon, both of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Moorfields.

Mr. Plimpton, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, only daughter of William S. eſq. of the ſame place.

Mr. Sidney, to Miſs Grace Walcup, of Covent-garden theatre.

Mr. James Brandon, of Covent-garden theatre, to Miſs Lucy Malliſon.

Mr. Darcey, a vocal performer at the Haymarket theatre, to Miſs Clagget, formerly of the Stamford theatre.

Mr John Hingeſton, jun. of Cheapſide, to Miſs Hilton, eldeſt daughter of John H. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

At Lambeth, Joſeph Biddle, eſq. of Cuper's bridge, to Miſs Mary-Anne Smith, of Kingſbury, St. Alban's. Alſo, Stephen Smith, eſq. of Kingſbury, to Miſs E. Biddle.

William Horne, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Heſſe, eldeſt daughter of the late Jas. H. eſq. of Flitwick, co. Bedford.

Mr. Jas. Paſmore, of Kirby-ſtreet, Hatton-ſtreet, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late Wm. S. eſq. of the Treaſury.

H. D. Keane, eſq of the E. India Company's Bengal eſtabliſhment, to Miſs King, daughter of the late Anthony K. eſq. of Frederick-ſtreet, Dublin.

Mr. Holcroft, the dramatic writer, to Miſs Mercier, daughter of Mr. M. author of the "Tableau de Paris," aged 17.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Wm. Brume Prideaux, eſq. of Cornwall, to Mrs. Courtenay, widow of Capt. C. and dau. of Gen. Ogle, late of Cawſey park, Northumb.

Stephen Hill, eſq. of Copthal-court, Weſt-India merchant, to Miſs Eliza Scott, of Blackheath.

Lieut. L. O'Neill, of the 17th foot, to Miſs A. Willim, late of Delahaye-ſt. Weſtm.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Caleb Whitefoord, eſq. to Miſs Sidney.

Mr.

Mr. Whaley, the celebrated pedeſtrian traveller, noted for his trip to Jeruſalem, to the Hon. Miſs Lawleſs, ſiſter to Valentine Lord Cloncurry.

Simpſon Anderſon, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Critchett, eldeſt daugh. of Richard C. eſq. of Queen-ſquare.

July 22. At Mileham, Norfolk, Mr. Jn. Herring, jun. merchant, of Norwich, to Miſs Barnwell, niece of Charles B. eſq.

23. At Epſom, the Rev. Edw. Richards, to Miſs Mary Bridges, daughter of the late Alex. B. eſq. of Ewell, Surrey.

24. At Monmouth, Rev. Wm. Powell, to Miſs Olive Mary Powell, of Tooting.

Rev. St. John Bullen, of Bury, to Miſs Clode, of Windſor.

Rev. John Thomſon, of Kenſington, to Miſs Elizabeth Roſe.

25. At Northampton, Rev. Hen. Woolley, of Lincoln college, Oxford, to Miſs Power, of Leiceſter.

26. David Jennings, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to Miſs R. Rogers, fourth daughter of the late Mr. John R. of Cornhill.

27. Jas. Hulme, M. D. of Mansfield, to Mrs Unwin, of Sutton in Aſhfield, Notts.

28. At Kingſton, Vice-admiral Bligh, to Miſs Golightly, of Ham common, Surr.

29. Rev. James Hoblyn, rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's, Colcheſter, to Miſs Blatch, daughter of James B. eſq.

30. Rev. John King Martyn, M. A. rector of Pottenhall, co. Bedford, to Miſs Longmire, daught. of the late Rev. Daniel L. of Linton, co. Cambridge.

31. Charles Marquis of Winchelſter, of Amport-houſe, co. Southampton, to Miſs Anne Andrews, ſecond daugh. of the late Jn. A. eſq. of Shotley-hall, Northumberld.

Aug. 1. By ſpecial licence, at St. James's, Clerkenwell, David Dean, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex, to Miſs Burnell, of Ham abbey, Eſſex, heireſs of the late Alderman B.

2. At Hackney, Richard Potts, eſq. to Miſs Barlow, of Clapton.

4. At Plymouth, Dr. Wm. Knighton, to Miſs Dorothea Hawker, youngeſt daugh. of the late Capt. H. of the royal navy.

5. At Stoneham church, Hants, Laurence Dundas Campbell, eſq. ſon of Patrick C. eſq. of Ardchattan, to Miſs Courtenay, 2d daugh. of John C. eſq. M. P. for Appleby.

7. Lord Dunſany, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miſs Smith, of Portman-ſquare.

9. At Culcabock, near Inverneſs, Robert Drummond, eſq. jun. of Keltie, to Miſs Catharine Robertſon, of Inches.

11. Mr. R. P. Whitmarſh, ſurgeon, of Wilton, to Miſs A. Burt, of Piddletown, Dorſ.

12. Rev. Mr. Buſby, chaplain to the Houſe of Commons, and prebendary of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Thackeray, eldeſt dau. of the late Dr. T. phyſician, of Windſor.

Mr. Holmes, exciſeman, Biſhop's Stortford, to Miſs Sarah Hobkirk, of the George inn, Enfield.

13. At Richmond, Surrey, Lieut.-col. Nightingale, to Miſs Florentia Darell, dau. of Sir Lionel D. bart.

14. At Bexley, Kent, Sir Brook-William Bridges, bart. of Goodneſtone, in that county, to Miſs Foote, eldeſt daughter of John F. eſq. deceaſed.

15. Tho. Farrant, eſq. of Upper Brook-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances-Elizabeth Melvil, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Francis M. of Pulteney-ſtreet, Bath.

18. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, T. A. Rawlinſon, eſq. of Graſs-yard-hall, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Eliza-Eudocia Creſwicke, youngeſt daugh. of the late Henry-Martin C. eſq. of Morton-in-Marſh, Glouc.

19. By ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of Ld. Gwydir, at Langley park, the Earl of Exeter, to the Ducheſs of Hamilton.

20. At Bitham, near Marlow, the Rev. William Digby, to Miſs Almeria Cary, grand-daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Lord Viſcount Falkland.

21. Capt. Sabine, of the 1ſt foot-guards, to Miſs Paſley, eldeſt daughter of Vice-admiral Sir Thomas P. bart.

23. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Mr. Edward Coats, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Harriet Oddy, youngeſt daughter of William O. eſq. of St. Mary Axe.

DEATHS.

1799. *Aug.* 23. IN the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant Richard Maitland, of the Madras eſtabliſhment; and, on the 26th of *July*, 1800, at Walworth, Surrey, Miſs Eliza Maitland, the third and only ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. Maitland, of the Eaſt India-houſe.

1800. Early in the preſent year, Col. Hawkes, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bombay. In his way acroſs a narrow paſs from Bombay to a ſmall iſland near it, which is fordable, the bearers of his palanquin became frightened by the flowing of the tide, let down the palanquin, and ran away. Col. H. who was a very expert ſwimmer, endeavoured to make his way to the ſhore; but the current overpowered his ſtrength, and he was drowned. His lady had paſſed over the ford ſafely only a ſhort time before.

April 6. In Spaniſh town, Jamaica, Mrs. Margaret M'Kenzie, the laſt ſurviving dau. of the late John Ld. Oliphant, of Scotland. She lately inherited the paternal eſtate.

10. At Weſt Ham, Eſſex, near his 100th year, Richard Bowering. He was a ſober, laborious, hard-working man, which procured him the pleaſure of enjoying, through life, a ſound and vigorous conſtitution. "Had I not taken care to govern the *head-ſtrong* paſſions of my youth (he would oft ſay to a friend), I ſhould never have arrived at *theſe* years." About his 80th year he married a young woman, near 20, by whom he had two children, who both died during their infancy.

May

May .... Returning from Honduras, aged 27, Capt. Peirson, of the 6ixth Weſt-India regiment, very much regretted by all who knew him. He ſerved under the gallant Lord Nelſon, on-board the Agamemnon, in the Mediterranean, and alſo on-board the Captain, of 74 guns, off Cape St. Vincent, in that glorious and ever-memorable action between the Britiſh and Spaniſh fleets, on the 14th of February, 1797. Peirſon, who was then a lieutenant of the 69th regiment, accompanied the brave Nelſon, when, ſword in hand, he boarded and captured the Spaniſh 84 and 112 gun ſhips. He was preſent when the Spaniſh admiral's ſword, on-board his own ſhip, was delivered to the victorious Nelſon in that unparalleled atchievement of Britiſh prowe6s.

June 18. At Jamaica, as he was on the point of returning to England, of the yellow fever, lamented by all who knew him, William Oldham, eſq. a Weſt India merchant, in partnerſhip with Mr. Spry, and captain of the Edmonton volunteers He has left a widow and a ſon and daughter.

July .... At Layton, aged 88, Mr. Briſcoe many years an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary at Walthamſtow, but had retired from buſineſs.

July 4. At Kirkland, in Kendal, aged 71, Mr. Iſaac Bland, letter-caſe maker, whoſe genius and induſtry deſerve ſome notice. He was brought up to huſbandry, which occupation he ſedulouſly purſued till he was twenty years of age, when he began to diſtinguiſh himſelf as a mechanic, and commenced the buſineſs of letter-caſe, or pocket-book-making, which he continued, with increaſing reputation, during the reſt of his life. The fine paper he made uſe of was of his own invention and manufacture, and was thought to be inferior to none. A few years ago he invented a machine for weighing cotton by ſingle banks, commonly called a *graduating ſcale*, which is now uſed in moſt cotton-mills in the kingdom. He alſo made a great number of hydroſtatic balances, gold weights, &c. and was generally acknowledged to be an expert and able gun-ſmith. He likewiſe poſſeſſed conſiderable ſkill in ſurgery, and was moſtly fortunate in caſes he undertook. But what adds the greateſt luſtre to the character of this *ſelf-taught* genius, he was a ſtranger to every thing irregular and vicious; his morals were irreproachable; and his conduct through life exhibited an example highly worthy of imitation. By his death, a numerous family are deprived of a kind and indulgent parent, and ſociety of one of its moſt valuable members.

5. At Edinburgh, John Gloag, eſq. merchant, of that city.

8. In Guildford ſtreet, aged 75, Daniel Giles, eſq. late governor of the Bank of England. He had been ill about 5 weeks, and was firſt ſeized whilſt walking at his ſeat at Yoxnſberry. He has left a fortune of about 170,000l.; to his daughter, Mrs. King, 1200l. per annum; to each of her children 5000l.; and the reſidue to his only ſon, a barriſter of Lincoln's inn.

13. In Scotland-yard, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Thomas Irving, eſq. inſpector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain; an office in which his talents were invaluable.

14. In Park-lane, George Maſon Villiers, firſt Earl Grandiſon (of whom an account ſhall be given in our next).

17. At Enfield, Mrs. Maurer, mother of the unhappy man who died that day month (ſee p. 596).

At Kingſton on Thames, of a brain-fever, aged about 60, Mrs. Stevenſon, miſtreſs of the celebrated ladies' boarding-ſchool in Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

18. At Paul's Walden, Herts, the lady of Aubrey Beauclerk, Earl of Burford (ſon to the Duke of St. Alban's); to whom ſhe was married in 1788 (LVIII. 658). She was daughter of the late —— Moſes, eſq. and niece to Sir Hen. Etherington, of Hull.

19. Wm Brand, ſervant of Mr. Sindall, of Eaſt Tuddenham, riding on the ſhafts of the waggon he was driving, near the one-mile ſtone from Norwich, on the Dereham road, fell off, and the wheels going over his body, he was inſtantly killed.

21. Between 9 and 10 o'clock this night, the Rev. Alexander Duncan, of Gordon, in Scotland, was found dead on the road from Channelkirk, within ſix miles of his own houſe. He was on his return home from aſſiſting at the Sacrament at the latter place. It is ſuppoſed that the ſtumbling of his horſe was the cauſe of his death, as, upon examination, a contuſion was found upon his head.

22. At his ſeat, Caſtlemalgwyn, Wales, Sir Benjamin Hammet, knt. M. P. for the borough of Taunton, in the county of Somerſet, and an eminent banker, of Lombard-ſtreet. He was choſen alderman of Portſoken ward, London, June 3, 1785, and received the honour of knighthood on preſenting an addreſs of congratulation to his Majeſty on his happy eſcape from aſſaſſination by Margaret Nicholſon, 1786. This gentleman was a conſpicuous example of the effects of enterprize and induſtry. His origin was humble, and the progreſs of his early life afforded no proſpect of the ſituation which he ſubſequently obtained. He wanted the advantages of education; but he poſſeſſed plain common ſenſe, and was well acquainted with the qualities of mankind. After having filled the ſubordinate ſituation of a porter in the ſhop of a bookſeller on Fiſh ſtreet-hill, he became the architect of his own fortune, and acquired conſiderable property and high civic diſtinction. The buſtle of one period

of

of his life, and the calm that succeeded, notwithstanding his love of notice and popularity, afford good materials for philosophic reflection. His character, drawn by an impartial observer, would render an useful lesson to youth on the benefits of industry and perseverance.—The present Mr. Hammet has been unanimously elected M.P. for Taunton, in the room of his father, who had been chosen representative of that borough four successive parliaments.

At Sifton, co. Gloucester, Mr. Samuel Fustill, landlord of the Crown at Warmly; a man of most unblemished character, and universally respected. Seizing on some hay (by power of a warrant for recovering the King's taxes) belonging to an opulent old farmer, named Edward Wilmot, the latter went and locked himself into his house, whence he fired a gun through a dark window at Mr. F. the contents of which lodged in his head, and occasioned his instant death, leaving a widow and large family to lament his untimely fate. The wretch was secured, and a pistol found on him. He has since taken his trial at the Gloucester assizes, and received sentence of death.

23. Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. William H. of Hoxton-square.

Miss Anne Liell, of Clent, co. Stafford, daughter of the late Thomas L. esq.

At Lynn, Miss Maria Spencer Manby, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Pepper M. esq. of Denwer.

24. In her 22d year, while on a visit at a friend's at Ashford, in Kent, where she had been some little time for change of air, Mrs. Elizabeth Snowden, wife of Mr. George S. surgeon at Sandwich, and daughter of Thomas Hodges, esq. of Elham, near Canterbury.

At Tamworth, a few minutes after she had returned from the theatre, Mrs. Neville, mother of Mr. N. attorney there.

Suddenly, Thomas Steward, esq. of Atheritone.

25. At Rothesay, Mr. George Mac Taggart, writer, and one of the non-commissioned officers in the Rothesay volunteer corps. He went to bathe on the West side of the bay of Rothesay, and was unfortunately drowned. His body was not found till late in the evening; and, on the 29th, he was buried with military honours.

At Ripley, co. Derby, aged 76, Mr. Henry Strafford.

Aged 77, Mr. John Knight, of Farnham, Surrey.

After a lingering illness, Miss Anne Charlton, of Stourton, Wilts.

26. At Wheathamsted, aged 65, the Rev. John Wheeldon, M.A. rector of that parish, with the adjoining chapelry of Harpenden, *al.* Harden, and prebendary of Lincoln. He married a niece of the late Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, by whom he had a daughter, and a son, married to the daughter of Mr. Pickford, an eminent waggon-master at Market Street. His living is deemed worth at least 800l. *per annum*, and is in the gift of the Bishop of Lincoln. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1759; M.A. 1762; and published a Latin Poetical Epistle to Mr. Pennant on his Tours; and "A new Delineation of Job's antient Abode, by a Gentleman now contemplative in Arabia Petræa; transmitted from Alexandria to John Wheeldon, M.A. To which are added, a few Observations on the Book of Job, by the Editor, 1799."

At Camerton, Somerset, aged 75, the Rev. John Prowse, M.A. 51 years rector of that parish; where his constant exercise of parochial duties, his charitable attention to the poor and other inferior classes of mankind, have engraven him a lasting monument.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Martin French, many years commander of a ship in the Antigua trade.

Drowned, while bathing in the Stour, Wm. Godwin, of East Stower, farmer.

After a short illness, in the prime of life, Mrs. Forrett, wife of Dr. F. of Lynn.

At Chelsea, in his 67th year, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Leith, by birth a Scotchman. His health for the last six months daily and very visibly declined; indeed, from the beginning of his illness, he was himself persuaded it would prove fatal. Yet, notwithstanding his extreme debility and accumulated disorders, he persevered in the care of instructing youth, his unvaried occupation for nearly 50 years, till a very little time before his lamented decease. To profound science and an enlightened mind, he joined the greatest mildness and simplicity of manners. He lived in retirement; and his sole recreation, after many hours of honourable toil, was the culture of a little garden, or the superintendance of his pupils at their sports.

Dé ses éleves LEITH savoit gagner le cœur.
Son oeil sur, pénétrant, sondoit leur caractere:
Unissant au savoir la gaieté, la douceur,
Il étoit leur ami, leur exemple & leur pere.
Of all his scholars LEITH ensur'd the love:
Their characters he mark'd, their scope and end;
And strove, by winning gentleness, to prove
Their father, their example, and their friend.

This artless tribute to his talents and modest worth flows from the grateful esteem of a young foreigner, whom he instructed in the English language, and ever treated with friendly consideration.

LE CHEVALIER D'ORBE.

27. At Hendon, Middlesex, of a putrid fever, William Dickie, esq.

A d

Aged 57, Timothy Oſmond, eſq. of Dover-place, Surrey-road.

Robert Hawley, eſq. of Chiſwick.

At Wanſtead, Eſſex, Miſs Suſannah Houſſemayne Du Boulay.

At Melton Mowbray, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Latham, wife of Mr. Charles L.

Aged 74, Mrs. H. Bailey, relict of Mr. John B. merchant, of Lynn.

Mr. Newcombe, maſter of the Pied Calf public-houſe at Spalding. Being a member of the Elloe troop of yeomanry, his remains were interred with military honours.

At the Wave's houſe in Lincoln, known by the name of Pie-Wit inn, Thomas Hill, a boy aged about 12. A ſaddle was hanging againſt a wall in a ſtable, the crupper on which was about 20 inches from the floor; and it is ſuppoſed that the boy, having put the crupper about his neck, wantonly ſat down, and in that poſition was ſtrangled. He was found quite dead, after being abſent only about 15 minutes.

In Clarges-ſtreet, Piccadilly, John Skrimſhire Boothby Clopton, eſq. About 9 o'clock in the morning he rung the bell; on the entrance of the ſervant he was walking up and down the room, apparently in a diſordered ſtate of mind. Suddenly turning round, he ſaid, "Why do you look at me ſo earneſtly? What do you do here?" The man ſaid, he attended his commands. Mr. B. always drank cold tea for breakfaſt, which the ſervant neglected to make over night, and apologized. Mr. B. ſaid, "It is of no conſequence; I ſhall drink no more this year." About 2, he ordered his horſe to be got ready to ride in the Park; his valet put on one of his boots; he did not like them, and ſaid, "You may have thoſe boots, I ſhall not wear them any more." When in the Park, he was obſerved to gallop furiouſly, which he was never accuſtomed to do, but, on the contrary, always rode a canter; and in returning home kept up the ſame pace over the ſtones. At the corner of Clarges-ſtreet, in Curzon-ſtreet, he got off, delivered the horſe to the groom, and walked home; it was then half paſt 5. Entering the parlour, he deſired his valet to attend to the ſerving up of dinner at 6: a few minutes after, he went into a back room, placed his right foot on the bed, and a horſe piſtol in his mouth; the exploſion blew off the upper jaw and the back part of the head: the ball went through the chimney-glaſs, and lodged in the wainſcot. Inſtantaneous death enſued, and he fell with one foot on the bed, the other under it. The ſervants in the kitchen heard a noiſe, which they conceived to be their maſter uncorking a bottle of ſpruce beer; and, had it not been for the breaking of the glaſs, they would not have attended immediately to the alarm. It was proved before the coroner's jury that he had been for ſome months in a ſtate of melancholy derangement; they therefore returned a verdict of Lunacy. He was a very reſpectable gentleman, and during his life-time in the habits of intimacy with the firſt noblemen in this country. The late Duke of Rutland, Earls of Carliſle and Derby, and Mr. Fox, were among the number of his particular friends and acquaintances. He was a great frequenter of the ſubſcription houſes, and, from his eccentricity in dreſs, was ſtiled by his friends, Prince Boothby, on coming to his eſtate at Swaffham, in Norfolk. Mr. B. was the perſon ſuppoſed to be alluded to by Foote in one of his farces, as diſtinguiſhed by his partiality to people of rank, and inclined to leave one acquaintance to walk with another of ſuperior dignity. Hence aroſe his denomination of *Prince* Boothby. He was a well-bred, intelligent, and amiable man, known and eſteemed by the firſt people in this country. His chief peculiarity in dreſs was in the form of his hat, which was uniformly of the ſame ſhape for the laſt twenty years, though he mixed with the moſt faſhionable circles, and was conſtantly ridiculed by his friends for this whimſical propenſity. He was brother to the wife of the celebrated fox-hunter, Mr. Hugo Meynel; had been poſſeſſed of three large eſtates; the firſt his own inheritance; the ſecond from a diſtant family alliance; and the third Mrs. Clopton Parthericke's*, whoſe name he latterly aſſumed. The value of the laſt property is ſaid to be nearly 7000l. a year.

28. At Cork, Major-general Graham; whoſe remains were interred on the 30th, with military honours.

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* Thomas Middleton, of Saxmundham, co. Suffolk, eſq. was father of three daughters; Mary, married to Edward Parthericke, of Ely, eſq.; Anne, to Edw. Ingram, eſq.; and Martha, to Edward Clopton, of Clopton, in Stratford-upon-Avon, eſq. Mr. John Parthericke was ſon of Edward, and married Frances, only daughter of Edw. Clopton above, to whom he was guardian. The mother of the above Mr. Ingram was dau. of Sir John Clopton, knt. and ſiſter to Sir Hugh C. knighted during the miniſtry of Sir R. Walpole; which Sir Hugh was uncle of the above Edward, father of Mr. Parthericke. Sir Hugh's knighthood, and his change of principles which followed it ſo unexpected, excited ſo much temporary diſguſt around him, that it was imprudently noticed from the pulpit by Mr. Harbage, the curate of Stratford at that time; who was ſaid to have pointed his diſcourſe ſo directly at Sir Hugh, that he, thus irritated, went up to him at the moment, and ſtruck him even in the church.—J. S. B. Clopton above was the grandſon of Hugh, youngeſt ſurviving ſon of the above Sir John Clopton, knt. (See vol. LXII. pp. 1058, 1150.)

At

At Greenwich, Mrs. James Linzee, wife of Capt. S. H. L. of the royal navy.

The eldeſt daughter of John Blunt, jun. eſq. of America-ſquare.

Mr. Haſtings, ſhopkeeper, of Pulborough, Suſſex, was found lying dead on his back under a tree on which he had hung himſelf in a little ſhaw near that village. He committed the raſh act on the 22d, after he had been playing at cricket with ſome of his relations, and with a cord that, it is ſuppoſed, broke ſoon after he was ſuſpended, and before he was dead, as he was found a ſmall diſtance from the branch that retained a part of the fatal cord, a ſhocking ſpectacle, his features diſfigured by the crows or vermin. He was a native of Rodmel, and ſerved his apprenticeſhip to a grocer in Lewes.

At Lichfield, aged 70, Major St. George Bowles. In early life he was in Sir R. Rich's dragoons; after which, he ſerved in the ſeven years war under and with the immortal Granby. On the peace of 1763 he ſettled at Elmhurſt-hall, co Stafford, where he remained until 1792, when he went to reſide at his houſe at Lichfield. By their requeſt he commanded a very reſpectable corps of yeomen infantry, having quitted the royal regiment of horſe-guards, as major, in 1772. He was the ſon of Lieut. col. Richard B. governor of Pendennis caſtle, Cornwall, a man not leſs remarkable for his bravery than the number of the wounds he received in the ſervice of his country; and was interred with military honours.

29. At Rocheſter, Kent, R. Briſtow, eſq. town-clerk of that city, coroner, and clerk of the Court of Requeſts.

At her ſon's houſe in Craven-ſtreet, in her 85th year, Mrs. Fynmore.

Aged 80, Mrs. Margaret Merry, of Mortimer ſtreet, relict of Robert M. eſq. mother of Mr. M. the poet, and eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Chief Juſtice Willes.

At Jerſey, of the malignant ſcarlet fever, aged 2 years, John Straith; and, on Aug. 3, Elizabeth Anne Boome Straith, aged 4 years and a half; the children of Surgeon Straith, of the royal garriſon battalion.

30. At Fort houſe, near Briſtol, after a ſhort illneſs, in the prime of life, moſt ſincerely and deſervedly lamented by an affectionate huſband, eight charming children, and by every friend who had the happineſs of being acquainted with her, Mary, the wife of Edmund Fearon Bourke, eſq. If filial duty, conjugal affection, and maternal tenderneſs, have, in an age like this, any merit, to how large a portion of our praiſe is ſhe entitled, whoſe whole life was devoted to the exemplary diſcharge of theſe relative duties, in which ſhe was equalled by few, excelled by none! If elegance of form, of mind, and of manners, combined with the moſt affectionate diſpoſition, and a ſuperior underſtanding, have power to captivate the fool, how great was her power to pleaſe, who poſſeſſed them all in ſo eminent a degree! If unoſtentatious piety, benevolence, humanity, and real charity, are virtues to be highly prized in the dear object of our unceaſing regret, they all ſhone with peculiar luſtre. But what availed this near approach to perfection? and what availed

Her anxious huſband's broken heart?
Her lovely children's ſilent tears?
They nought avail'd to ward the dart
That baniſh'd hope, and fix'd our fears.
They nought avail'd to ward the dart
That all our comfort here deſtroys;
Yet theſe her virtues joys impart
Which bid us look beyond the ſkies.
For whilſt on earth we vainly mourn
The ſtroke of Death's afflictive rod,
She 'll to ſeraphic bliſs return,
An angel waiting on the throne of God.

At Papplewick, co. Nottingham, the Rt. Hon. Frederick Montague. He was one of the commiſſioners of the Treaſury when Mr. Fox came into adminiſtration with Lord North, 1783. He built his elegant manſion at Papplewick in 1787, of which a view may be ſeen in Throſby's edition of Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, II. p. 288. Here are ſeveral portraits of the Montague family, both the Sandwich and Halifax branches, and the following lines by Mr. M. under a buſt of the late Marquis of Rockingham:

"Gentle, intrepid, generous, mild, and juſt,
Theſe heartfelt titles grace his honour'd buſt.
No fields of blood, by laurels ill-repaid,
No plunder'd provinces diſturb his ſhade.
But white-rob'd Peace compos'd his cloſing eyes,
And join'd with ſoft humanity his ſighs.
They mourn their patron gone, their friend no more,
And England's tears his ſhort-liv'd power deplore."

At his houſe in Milbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, John Fenwick, eſq.

At the Earl of Ilcheſter's houſe, in Old Burlington-ſtreet, Wm. Davenport Talbot, eſq. of Lacock abbey, Wilts, ſon of the late Dr. William D. rector of Bredon, co. Worceſter, and ſon-in-law to his Lordſhip.

At Gorely, Mrs. Colebrooke, ſiſter of Sir George C. bart.

At Effenden, Herts, John Haſkins, eſq.

—— Langley, a chalk-digger in a pit at Bo-peep, in the pariſh of Alciſton, Suſſex. Viewing an expected fall, it dropped ſuddenly (in quantity above 50 loads), and overwhelmed him. He was dug out alive, but ſo much bruiſed that he expired about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day.

At Coningſby, co. Lincoln, in his 88th year, the Rev. Gilbert Boyce. For 62 years he reſpectably filled the paſtoral office

fice over the ſociety of General Baptiſts in that place. He has left 8 children, 24 grand-children, and 14 great-grand-children, together with a very numerous acquaintance, to regret his loſs.

31. After a ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of James W. eſq. of the Paragon.

At Kilbridge, Colin Macdonald, eſq.

Lately, in the E. Indies, Col Geo. Muat.

At Cannanore, Major gen. James Hardy. On his paſſage from Bombay, of a liver complaint, —— Crozier, eſq. He has left a widow and young family.

At Paris, Matcheroni, a profeſſor in the Univerſity of Pavia. The journaliſts there attribute his death to an exceſs of gratitude towards the French Conſul, for having appointed him one of the Conſulta at Milan.

At Anteuil, the celebrated wife of the ſtill more celebrated Helvetius. As ſhe ſpent her life among thoſe friends of her huſband who called themſelves philoſophers, ſhe choſe that in her death ſhe would ſhew no departure from her principles, and therefore directed her body to be buried in her garden.—A man more uſeful and more eſtimable than this philoſophic couple, l'Heritier, the botaniſt, and a member of the Inſtitute, has been aſſaſſinated with ſeveral ſtabs of a poniard.

In Great Britain ſtreet, Dublin, aged 82, James Barker, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 2d foot.

At Dublin, the Hon. Lady Powell, ſiſter of Lord Aldborough.

At Aberdeen, James Thompſon, eſq. caſhier to the Commercial Banking Company of that city.

At the manſe of Chirnſide, the Rev. Dr. William Anderſon, well known in the literary world, and above 50 years miniſter of that parith.

Drowned himſelf, in a paroxyſm of inſanity, George Frankland, the common crier of York.

At the Grange*, Darlington, co. Durham, to which he ſucceeded on the death of Mrs. A. Geo. Allan, eſq. F. A. S. He was an attorney at Darlington; and, having a ſtrong propenſity to the ſtudy of our national antiquities, amuſed himſelf with printing in his own houſe, "The recommendatory Letter of Oliver Cromwell to William Lenthall, eſq. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, for erecting a College and Univerſity at Durham; and his Letters Patent (when Lord-Proteſtor) for founding the ſame. With the Addreſs of the Provoſt and Fellows of the ſaid College to his Son Richard (when Lord-Proteſtor) on the Death of his Father. And a Letter from William Frankeleyn, Rector of Houghton le Spring, to Cardinal Wolſey, Biſhop of Durham, about certain Coal-mines at Whickham, and other Rights and Privileges of the Biſhopric, and the Cardinal's Mint there for Coinage of Money," 4to; "The Life of St. Cuthbert, 1777;" "A Sketch of the Life and Character of Biſhop Trevor, 1776;" Collections relating to Sherburn Hoſpital, 1773: others for Greatham and St. Edmund's Hoſpital at Gateſhead; and 10 or 12 leſſer articles relative to the cathedral and ſee; mentioned in Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 332. Being poſſeſſed of 20 MS volumes relating to the antiquities of the counties of Durham and Northumberland, bequeathed to him in 1779 by the late Rev. Thomas Randall, vicar of Ellingham in the latter county, and many years ſucceſſively uſher and head maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Durham, he publiſhed "An Addreſs and Queries to the Public, relative to the compiling a complete civil and eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of the antient and preſent State of the county Palatine of Durham, 1774." 4to. He alſo engraved ſeveral charters in fac-ſimile and ſeals of biſhops and others. Mr. Hutchinſon gratefully acknowledges the generous acceſs to his library, with the uſe of 5 large MS volumes of the parochial hiſtory arranged and digeſted by himſelf, beſides innumerable collections from various authorities and records, with charters, ſeals, coins, and other antiquities, and for many curious and valuable plates, pedigrees, &c. Nor is it any diſcredit to Mr. H.'s induſtry to ſay, that it proceeded under the guidance of Mr. A.'s judgment. When Mr. Hutchinſon had compleated the two firſt volumes of his Hiſtory of Durham, a delay enſued before the third and concluding one appeared, occaſioned by a diſpute between him and his printer, Mr. Hodgſon; on which occaſion Mr. A. ſtood forth as a witneſs, and put in an anſwer upon oath to a bill in the Exchequer, containing incontrovertible facts in his juſtification, ſtating that the work was undertaken at Mr. A.'s inſtigation and importunity, he furniſhing a variety of MSS. and printed collections unarranged and undigeſted; and Mr. Hutchinſon "did accordingly compoſe and write, and was ſolely the author of the work." But, as Mr. A. diſcovered that it would exceed the original number of volumes, and an unforeſeen expence had fallen upon Mr. Hodgſon, which was not provided for in his contract, propoſals were made for publiſhing an addition, and Mr. A. required the MS. from Mr. Hodgſon, and reviſed and corrected it and the proof ſheets as the friend and aſſiſtant of Mr. Hodgſon, who, inſtituting a ſuit at

* Mr. Hutchinſon in the Hiſtory of Durham, vol. III. p. 193: "In the way from Darlington to Blackwell you paſs the *Grange* on an elevated ſituation with a S. E. aſpect, long eminently diſtinguiſhed as the ſeat of benevolence and the virtues: oſtentatious ornaments are not diſplayed here; rural beauties and ſimplicity are maintained as the chief graces of this pleaſant place."

at the aſſizes at Newcaſtle 1793, the matter was referred to Mr. Raine, barriſter-at-law, and a final period put to an expenſive litigation, and the property of the work and the impreſſions that remained unſold became ſolely Mr. Hutchinſon's, who flatters himſelf the ſubſcribers and the public will be convinced that he was really more than the *repated author* of the work, in which he has reſtored all the mutilated parts expunged by Mr. Hodgſon to ſave expence, and, after the labour of ten years, was a ſufferer of 100l. See his apology prefixed to the third volume. (The whole remainder of the impreſſion was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Nichols.) Mr. A. preſented to the Society of Antiquaries of London 26 4to volumes of MSS. relating chiefly to the univerſity of Oxford, extracted from the ſeveral public libraries there by W. Smith, formerly fellow of Univerſity college, and rector of Melſonby, co. York. Mr. A. loſt his lady ſome years ago; and was left with a numerous family, of which the eldeſt ſon, his name-ſake, was admitted of Lincoln's inn.

At Hovingham, in his 84th year, William Schoolcroft, eſq. a very reſpectable member of ſociety, and one whoſe loſs will be long and feelingly regretted. Mr. Schoolcroft married ſo late in life as after his 50th year, by which connexion he had one ſon and three very amiable daughters, who all, with their mother, are now living. He received the rudiments of his education, which extended to a knowledge of the Latin and Greek tongues, at a reſpectable ſeminary in York; and to this, totally through ſelf-induſtry, he united a knowledge of Hiſtory and Mathematicks but very rarely to be found. His thirſt for knowledge was univerſal. Not a traveller, however deſpicable and mean in appearance, was ever thought beneath his notice and careſſes, if poſſeſſing the moſt diſtant probability of uſeful communication. It was his cuſtom, during the greateſt part of his life, to remain among his books, involved in ſome ſpeculation or other, till morning, and was frequently but retiring to his bed when the reſt of the family was about to ariſe; yet never to his death was his curioſity abundantly gratified, or his ardour for reading in the leaſt degree abated. He had a conſiderable taſte for curioſities in natural philoſophy, and met any new diſcovery therein with an avidity ſcarcely to be equalled. By his ſedentary and ſtudious habits, he was manifeſtly ill-qualified for the buſy ſcenes of life. Books and ſcientific ſtudies had wholly engroſſed his attention and time; and, removed from thoſe, he was obviouſly removed from that province for which nature had ſolely deſigned him. As a philoſopher and ſcholar, he was acute and penetrating; as a man of the vulgar world, he was inexperienced and unknowing.

At Billington, co. Lancaſter, Dr. Crew, phyſician and proprietor of the Lunatic Aſylum there.

At Weymouth, after a very painful illneſs, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Mr. Thomas W.

At Petersfield, Mrs. Troſd, relict of the Rev. Mr. T.

At Mottiſfont, Lady-dowager Mill, relict of the Rev. Sir Charles M. bart.

At Great Efford, after a ſhort illneſs, Jn. Culme, jun. eſq. eldeſt ſon of J. C. eſq. of Tothill, near Plymouth.

At his houſe in Green Park buildings, Bath, Peyto Debell, eſq. formerly of King's Langley, Herts.

Henry Reevely, eſq. of Newby Wiſke, near Northallerton, couſin to the late Duke of Northumberland, and uncle to Sir John Mitford, the preſent attorney-general.

At Exmouth, Mr. Parker, many years maſter in the foreign trade.

At Weſtbury, aged 61, Mrs. Dorothy Harington, a maiden lady. Her remains were depoſited in the vault of her great grandfather, James Earl of Marlborough, lord high treaſurer to Charles I.

At Waltham, co. Leiceſter, aged 55, Mr. Richard Morriſon, grocer and draper.

At Mickleham, Rev. T. Pilton.

Rev. C. Coates, vicar of Shenſtone, co. Stafford.

Rev. Mr. Louth, rector of Burley, near Oakham, Rutland.

At Horncaſtle, aged 39, the Rev. W. Rockliffe, M.D.

Aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Stevens, rector of Bradfield, Berks.

Rev. Thomas Wagſtaffe, rector of Barley, Herts, in the gift of the Biſhop of Ely, to which he was preſented 1779. He married the ſiſter of the Rev. B. Underwood, rector of Chipping and Eaſt Barnet, and of St. Mary Abchurch, London. He was of Chriſt's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1761, M.A. 1765.

At Chatham, Mr. H. Watſon, foreman of the dockyard.

At his apartments in Windſor caſtle, Mr. Ducket, many years one of the Poor Knights of Windſor.

At his houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Lieut.-col. Burton, of Thrapſton, co. Northampton.

Auguſt 1. William Taylor, a pauper belonging to the poor-houſe at Horſted-keynes, Suſſex, aged 74, threw himſelf into a pond, and was drowned.

2. Aged 89, Mrs. Chatterton, of Derby.

At a very advanced age, Wm. Abney, eſq. (ſon of Judge Abney). He died at a pleaſant houſe, built by himſelf, called Meaſhamfield, a ſmall diſtance from the village of that name, in Derbyſhire. He is ſuppoſed to have poſſeſſed property to the amount of half a million; and is ſucceeded at Meaſham by his eldeſt ſon, Robert Abney, eſq. now of Atherſtone.

At

At his houſe in Broad-ſtreet-buildings, John Halford, eſq.

Mr. Sharman Bath, maltſter, of Briſtol, a much-reſpected, truly humane, and benevolent man, commonly called Dr. Bath, from his diſpenſing large quantities of medicine to the poor. He was the principal promoter of the aſylum for the blind in that city.

At New Timber, near Brighthelmſtone, George Newnham, eſq. King's counſel. The cauſe of his death was the rupture of a blood-veſſel, in conſequence of ſevere corporeal exerciſe. He walked on the Steine on the 29th of July, in apparent good health, but his friends obſerved he was under unuſual dejection of ſpirits.

At Kirkhill, Weſt Lothian, Mrs. Erſkine, of the Holmes, Roxboroughſhire, ſecond daughter of the Hon. Tho. E. M.P.

3. In King's-road, Bedford-row, Rev. George Selwyn, rector of Whiſton, co. Northampton, in the gift of Lord Boſton, and eldeſt ſon of William S. eſq.

At Eltham, Kent, in her 66th year, Mrs. Molling, widow of Godfrey M. eſq.

4. At Ramſgate, George Blount, eſq.

Miſs Guion, of Glouceſter-ſtr. Queen-ſq.

5. At Hamburgh, in his 73d year, Profeſſor Buſch.

At the vicarage of Aſhwell, Herts, Miſs Catharine Andrews.

At the Calton-hill, Edinburgh, aged 18, John M'Kenzie, eſq. of Strathgarve.

At Edinburgh, Henry Butter, eſq. of Pitlochrie.

Aged 74, Mr. Leonard Stevenſon, an alderman of Stamford, co. Lincoln. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1781 and 1796.

At Axminſter, Devon, aged 24, Mrs. Hallett, wife of Mr. H. wine-merchant.

6. Mr. Sampey, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Hawton, co. Nottingham.

Mr. Rowarth, grocer, of Newark.

At Dumfries, Ebenezer Hepburn, eſq. late provoſt of that borough.

Mr. J. W. Myers, printer, Paternoſter-row, brother of Mr. M. mercer, of Stamford, co. Lincoln. Being a member of the Royal Weſtminſter volunteers, he was interred with military honours.

7. At Chelterfield, aged 24, Mr. Abel Chapman, hoſier, of Mansfield.

Unfortunately drowned, while bathing in a rivulet near Foultown, about two miles from Gilſland, Miſs Elizabeth Wood, of Hexham. This young lady, who was in her 19th year, extremely beautiful, and of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, belonged to a very reſpectable family; by whom, and a ſelect circle of acquaintance, her premature death will long be remembered with the moſt poignant grief.

Aged 72, Bright Hemming, eſq. of Eaſt Acton, Middleſex.

Of the gout in his ſtomach, Richard Powis, eſq. of Greenwich, who was proprietor of conſiderable breweries there and in Woolwich.

8. At Hinckley, Matthew Norton, D.D. a native of Yorkſhire. His parents were Proteſtants; but going early in life into Flanders, he embraced the Roman-catholic faith; and, entering into the Dominican order, aſſumed the religious name of "Father Thomas." About the year 1764, he was appointed paſtor of a ſmall congregation at Aſton Flamvile, in Leiceſterſhire (the antient reſidence of the Turviles); and, about 1770, removed to Hinckley. In the ſummer of 1772, he was called to the office of prior of the convent* of Bornhem, on the Scheld, between Ghent and Antwerp; and, in 1775, was appointed rector of the college of Louvain†, where he was regularly admitted D.D. In 1777, a Society at Bruſſels offering three premiums, a gold medal and two ſilver ones, for the beſt diſſertations on agriculture, draining of ground, and breeding of cattle, he gained all the three. He had alſo employed much of his thoughts on the management of bees; but on this head was ſomewhat too viſionary. Returning to his paſtoral charge at Hinckley, he had the ſatisfaction of being admitted, under the mild laws of the preſent auſpicious reign, to open a ſmall but regular chapel for the celebration of his religious duties; which he performed with ſuch inoffenſive integrity, as gained him the eſteem of thoſe of every other Chriſtian profeſſion. Naturally poſſeſſed of a ſound underſtanding, extenſive knowledge, and great mental acquirements, he tenaciouſly adhered to a faithful diſcharge of the miniſtry, and endeavoured, as much as he was able, to promote the intereſt and advance the happineſs of all with whom he

* Founded in 1658 by the Baron of Bornhem. The firſt prior of it was Thomas Howard, afterwards cardinal Howard, to whom the eſtabliſhment was principally owing. Theſe religious kept afterwards a conſiderable college for the education of youth; and, on the ſuppreſſion of the order of Jeſuits (being then the only exiſting priory of Engliſh Dominicans), took poſſeſſion of all the effects of the Engliſh Jeſuits at Ghent, Bruges, &c. They continued to flouriſh till the time of their flight, on account of the French invaſion of the Low Countries, in 1794. The aforeſaid Cardinal Howard founded another college for Engliſh Dominicans in Rome, but it was ſuppreſſed ſoon afterwards. See the Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 270.

† This little eſtabliſhment was wholly deſtined for the ſtudies of the young religions of Bornhem in philoſophy and divinity; on which account it enjoyed the privileges of the univerſity of Louvain. It fell of courſe with the mother houſe in 1794.

had any concern. During the laſt two years he underwent great ſufferings, which he ſupported with the collected firmneſs and pious reſignation of a Chriſtian. He was buried on the 10th at Aſton Flamville, attended by a numerous aſſamblage of friends from the adjacent villages.

Mr. Richard Needham, farmer and grazier, of Manton, Rutland.

9. At Oakham, aged 61, Mr. T. Vellum, beaſt-jobber.

Suddenly, with his ſpade in his hand, and turning up the ſoil, John Holmes, of Ilcheſtead, co. Derby.

At Bath, Henry Bonham, eſq of Peterſfield, Hants.

In Park-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Tho. Dyer, eſq. many years a clerk in the Treaſury.

At her houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, Mary Counteſs-dowager Howe, daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, eſq. of Woodhouſe, co. Leiceſter, where ſhe was born July 20, 1732.

10. Suddenly, at Mickleham, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Filewood, formerly fellow of St John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1769, M. A. 1772.

Mr. John Emblin, maſter of St. Margaret's workhouſe, having ſurvived his wife only ſix weeks.

At Loughborough, in his 25th year, Mr. Wm. Goyder; who endured ſeveral years of ſevere illneſs with becoming fortitude and reſignation.

In Bedford-ſquare, Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Serjeant H. of Rowell, co. Northampt.

11. In Green-ſtreet, Enfield highway, Mrs. Jones, ſiſter of Mr. Morgan, farmer.

Near Dublin, Hubert Conſtil, eſq. of the county of Oxford; a gentleman of moſt reſpectable character and family. His remains were brought to England, and interred in the family-vault, attended by a numerous train of relations and friends, who have to lament the loſs of a ſincere friend, and ſociety of a good man. His immenſe property he has bequeathed to his nephew, C. Lawrence, eſq. with the exception of a few large legacies. He was ſhortly to have been married to an agreeable lady of the Weſt Indies.

12. At Clapham, John Brogden, eſq. a native of Narborough, in Leiceſterſhire, where he was buried on the 20th.

Mr. John Brown, ſtationer, of Cheapſide.

In his 52d year, after a long and painful illneſs, John Bell, eſq. of Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, and late of Harefield, Middlx.

Mr. Ward, miller, of Uppingham. He loſt his life by fighting with a brother miller, ſervant to Mr. Sewell, of that place, whoſe mill is ſituated about 100 yards from the deceaſed's. The combatants agreed to meet half-way between the two mills to decide a quarrel; they fought above an hour, during which they ſtopped ſeveral times to drink each other's health, till at length Ward was obliged to give in, and died from the bruiſes he had received. His opponent lies dangerouſly ill.

In Tottenham-court-road, after a few days illneſs, Mr. Thomas Barnett, ſurgeon of the royal navy.

In King-ſtreet, St. James's, Mr. Winter, of Arundel, Suſſex.

Aged 19, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Smith, daughter of Mr. S. of Harborough.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Ball, cabinet-maker and auctioneer, of Coventry.

Miſs Entwiſle, eldeſt daughter of Jas. E. eſq. of Rufholme, Mancheſter.

13. After a long illneſs, in her 38th year, Miſs Salmon, only daughter of the late Mr. James S. formerly proprietor of the Cambridge and London ſtage-waggons.

At Knightſbridge, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Herſmanden, widow of the Rev. Samuel H. rector of Parleigh, Eſſex.

At Edmonton, Mr. Vitou, ſhopkeeper.

In the Opera-houſe, Hay-market, aged 29, Mrs. Anne Adams, who kept the tap.

Mr. Falwaſſer, chemiſt, druggiſt, &c. of the Hay-market, brother to Mr. F. ſurgeon and apothecary at Maidenhead.

14. In King-ſtreet, Cheapſide, of apoplexy, aged 72, Mr. William Chapman, ſen. an eminent ſtationer.

At Southwell, the Rev. Thomas Porter, M. A. rector of Blankney and Waltham, vicar of Scopwick, prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and in the commiſſion of the peace.

Mr. Manſfield, of Kegworth, co. Leic.

15. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, in her 82d year, Mrs. Bradgate, relict of Thomas B. eſq. of Leiceſterſhire, late of North Luffenham, Rutland.

Aged 83, Tho. Adderley, eſq. of Stoke Newington, ſenior proctor of Doct. Com.

At Southampton, Valentine Fitzhugh, eſq.

16. Mr. Proctor, of Coleſhill, Warwick. Leaping a horſe over a pale, they both fell, and Mr. P. was killed on the ſpot.

At his lodgings in the Abbey-green, Bath, in his 71ſt year, the Hon. Samuel Barrington, ſenior admiral of the White, and general of his Majeſty's marine forces. He was one of five brothers who roſe to the higheſt dignities that can be obtained in their reſpective lines. The eldeſt was a peer; the ſecond, John, a general; the third, Daines, a judge; the fourth, Samuel, an admiral; and the fifth, Shute, the preſent biſhop of Durham, and the only ſurvivor of this illuſtrious family. Their father, the firſt Lord Barrington, was the ſon of a merchant, and himſelf, independent of the other honours he attained, a writer of great eminence. The ſubject of the preſent article was appointed a poſt-captain in the navy 1747; colonel of the Chatham diviſion of marines 1770, in the room of Lord Viſcount Howe, who was then made an admiral. In 1778 he was made a rear-admiral; was ſent to the Weſt Indies, and repulſed

repulsed the French fleet at St. Lucia, though of more than twice his number. In 1782 he was made a vice-admiral, and distinguished himself in the relief of Gibraltar, being second in command under Lord Howe. In February, 1786, he was appointed lieutenant-general of the marines; and, in 1787, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the Blue squadron.

17. At her apartments in the Queen's mews, Windsor, Mrs. Wilson; who had been confined to her room two years.

Mr. Gamble, house-surgeon and apothecary to the Leicester infirmary; a gentleman of distinguished professional ability.

18. At Welwyn, Herts, aged 32, Mrs. Martha Forman, wife of Richard F. esq. of Chatham.

Advanced in years, Mr. John Bennet, of Lincoln, formerly of Thows, near Ludford.

A melancholy circumstance happened this day in King's college chapel, Cambridge: Thomas Carter, esq. with his wife and daughter, from Bermondsey, Southwark, came to visit the university. The first of the public buildings they went to see was King's chapel, into which Mrs. C. had not advanced more than 10 yards, when, looking up to the roof, she had scarcely expressed her admiration of its very beautiful architecture in the following words, "Good God! what a fine building is this!" ere she fell on the pavement and immediately expired.

19. After a short illness, at Swinley camp, near Windsor, Miss Caroline Somerset, third daughter of Major-gen. Lord Charles S.

20. Mr. Robert Druce, of Little St. Thomas Apostle, Queen-str. Cheapside, packer.

Rich. Pinchbeck, esq. of Fenchurch-str.

21. Aged 28, Mr. William Barlow, of Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.

At Hackney, John Newman Coussmaker, of Hatton-street.

Miss Sarah Dewar, of Clapham, Surrey, of a decline.

22. Mr. Wagborn, a reputable master tailor, of Romford, Essex. He went out in one of the machines at Southend to bathe, and, on coming out of the water, though in apparent good health, expired.

23. Mrs. Hillyard, wife of Edward H. esq. of Cowley-house, Middlesex.

In Southampton row, Bloomsbury, Miss Blair, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. prebendary of Westminster.

24. Benjamin Wood, esq. formerly an eminent cheesemonger, of Bishopsgate-street; and, on the same morning, his brother, John Wood, esq. of Noble-street.

Gazette Promotions.

Hamburgh, June 13. HERMAN HEYMAN, esq. appointed British vice-consul at Bremen, to assist and act under the direction of Alexander Cockburn, esq. his Majesty's agent and consul-general in the circle of Lower Saxony, and the free cities of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

War office, July 10. *Brevet.* Capt. Thomas Macmahon, of the 27th foot, to be major in the army.—*Staff.* Assistant-commissary —— Affiotti, to be deputy-commissary-general of stores and provisions to the forces serving in North Britain, *vice* Cochrane, appointed collector of the customs at Trinidad.

St. James's, July 16. Philip-John Ducarel, esq. to be lieutenant of the yeomen of the guard, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

Whitehall, July 19. John Lane, of Upper Eaton-street, Grosvenor-place, esq. to be receiver of the duties of six pence in the pound and one shilling in the pound on salaries, fees, and wages, of any offices and employments payable by the Crown.

War-office, July 22. *Staff.* John-Thomas Maddison, esq. to be paymaster of a recruiting-district, *vice* Fenwick, dec.—*Brevet.* Ensign Edward Nugent, of the 36th foot, to be captain, with temporary rank in the army, so long only as he is employed to raise men for general service.

Whitehall, July 26. Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, to be warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, and warrens, on this side the Trent, *vice* Lord Sidney, dec.—Lord Granville Leveson Gower, to be a lord of the Treasury, *vice* Hon. John-Thomas Townshend, now Lord Sidney.

Downing-street, Aug. 2. Biorn Salvesin, esq. approved by his Majesty to be consul for the King of Denmark in Scotland, and in the Northern parts of England to Flamborough Head, conjointly with Thomas Mulderup, esq.

Civil Promotions.

ADMIRAL Lord Nelson, elected high steward of the borough of Ipswich.

Rev. Dr. Munden, of Corscomb, Dorset, appointed a surrogate for granting marriage-licences in the diocese of Bristol.

Rev. George Wood Lloyd, M.A. elected head-master of the free grammar-school at Appleby, co. Leicester, *vice* Rev. Samuel Dewe, promoted to the head mastership of the grammar-school at Buntingford, Herts.

Mr. Joseph Pensam, elected register to the Amicable Society in Serjeant's inn, Fleet-street, *vice* Baldwin, dec.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 22, to August 26, 1800.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	981	1851	Males	1005	1988
Females	870		Females	983	

Whereof have died under two years old 687

Peck Loaf 4s. 6d

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	243	50 and 60	156
5 and 10	93	60 and 70	122
10 and 20	61	70 and 80	115
20 and 30	127	80 and 90	43
30 and 40	154	90 and 100	2
40 and 50	184	100	

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	90	6	00	0	46	0	30	8	48	6
Surrey	77	4	40	0	40	0	33	6	00	0
Hertford	82	0	47	6	00	0	35	3	66	0
Bedford	98	4	68	0	59	0	36	0	70	4
Hunting.	85	0	60	0	00	0	37	8	51	0
Northam.	88	2	77	0	49	0	36	0	72	6
Rutland	81	0	00	0	50	0	39	0	72	0
Leiceſter	82	0	00	0	60	8	37	4	58	9
Notting.	80	8	68	0	47	6	44	0	80	0
Derby	89	0	00	0	00	0	39	0	85	10
Stafford	106	6	00	0	64	0	40	11	81	11
Salop	104	3	00	0	63	11	50	1	00	0
Hereford	106	6	68	3	71	11	44	8	68	9
Worceſt.	90	1	00	0	59	0	48	0	63	7
Warwick	93	4	00	0	54	9	45	8	66	3
Wilts	98	0	00	0	39	6	37	4	66	0
Berks	82	10	60	0	34	0	33	0	56	3
Oxford	83	10	00	0	42	4	33	0	53	6
Bucks	101	4	00	0	46	3	45	0	57	6
Montgo.	128	0	96	0	70	4	48	0	00	0
Brecon	116	9	00	0	73	7	38	8	00	0
Radnor	110	3	00	0	68	2	39	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

96	2	68	11	54	3	38	9	64 8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	73	6	54	0	43	0	27	0	50	0
Kent	76	0	00	0	39	9	31	0	47	6
Suſſex	72	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Suffolk	84	8	50	0	41	0	30	10	47	3
Cambrid.	86	3	00	0	00	0	26	10	00	0
Norfolk	80	3	00	0	39	0	28	0	00	0
Lincoln	84	5	00	0	45	3	32	4	00	0
York	81	2	03	4	48	11	36	8	84	4
Durham	90	4	78	6	00	0	31	0	00	0
Northum.	81	9	61	8	55	9	41	11	00	0
Cumberl.	91	8	77	4	02	8	48	2	00	0
Weſtmo.	112	3	76	4	60	6	45	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	97	0	00	0	52	1	52	1	74	8
Cheſter	86	8	00	0	00	0	37	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	121	5	00	0	76	8	56	9	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	129	6	96	0	77	0	41	0	00	0
Merion.	129	8	89	8	77	10	48	0	00	0
Cardigan	126	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	0	0
Pembroke	113	6	00	0	36	6	00	0	00	0
Carmart.	123	5	00	0	56	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	77	10	00	0	00	0	38	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	8	00	0	41	11	34	8	49	8
Somerſet	107	7	00	0	40	0	34	4	00	0
Monm.	133	5	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	112	10	00	0	61	2	26	6	00	0
Cornwall	103	10	00	0	59	6	44	4	00	0
Dorſet	80	8	00	0	00	0	44	0	76	0
Hants	87	6	00	0	42	0	42	2	64	5

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	83	10	34	0	40	2	26	3	40	5
2	85	2	50	0	41	0	29	10	47	3
3	80	3	68	11	39	0	28	0	64	8
4	82	9	68	11	46	6	35	7	64	8
5	82	1	67	3	55	9	37	4	64	8
6	98	8	77	0	62	3	47	4	64	8
7	93	7	68	11	52	1	47	9	74	8
8	125	6	92	10	77	4	47	0	64	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	116	0	68	11	56	2	38	8	64	8
10	105	3	68	11	40	11	34	5	49	8
11	108	10	68	11	60	0	32	9	64	8
12	84	11	68	11	42	0	42	7	70	2
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Auguſt 28.

Fine	80s. to 85s.	Middling	40s. to 70s.
Seconds	70s. to 82s.	Fine Pollard	20s. to 25s.
Thirds	70s. to 78s.	Common ditto	11s. to 13s.
Horſe Pollard			10s. 6d.
Bran			14s. 0d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 75s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	17l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	17l. 0s. to 18l. 18s.
Ditto Bags	16l. 16s. to 18l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	16l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.
Farnham Pockets	17l. 0s. to 20l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	16l. 0s. to 17l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 3l. 3s. 0d. to 7l. 0s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 1s. 6d.
Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 14s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 20, 1800, is 69s. 11d ¾ per cwt. inclusive of the dury of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 7d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 46s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 00s. 0d. to 00s. 0d.
Yellow, 72s.—Mottled, 80s.—Curd, 84s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt Red.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 perCt Consol.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	New Ann	Old Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt	Irish Prizes	Irish Lott. Tickets.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.
28	166¼	65⅞	64⅞	84¾	98	99	19½	5⅜	206	—	—	—	—	4	5	96	64¾	90	8 10 0	16 10 0
29	166	65½	64⅞	84⅜	98	99⅛	19¼	5¼	205½	—	—	—	—	4	4¾	95½	64½	90	8 10 0	16 10 0
30	166	65	64⅞	84½	97¾	98¼	19¼	5⅜	206	—	—	—	—	4	4¾	95½	64	90	8 10 0	16 10 0
31	166¼	65½	65	84⅛	97½	99	19⅜	5⅜	207	—	—	—	—	4	5	95½	64⅜	90	8 10 0	16 10 0
1	166	65½	64⅜	84⅜	97⅛	98⅜	19⅜	5⅜	206	—	—	—	—	4	5	95⅛	64⅜	90	8 10 0	16 10 0
2	166	65½	64⅞	84⅜	97½	98¼	19⅜	5¼	206	—	—	—	—	4	5	95½	64⅜	90	8 10 0	16 10
3	Sunday																			
4	166	65⅜	65	84⅜	97⅛	98⅞	19⅜	5⅜	206	—	—	—	—	4	4½	95⅞	64⅜	90	8 15 0	16 10 0
5	166	65½	65	84½	97¼	98¾	19⅜	5¼	206	—	—	—	—	4	4½	95⅜	64½	90	8 15 0	16 10 0
6	166	65½	64⅞	84⅛	97½	98⅞	19½	5¼	205	18s. pr	—	64½	64½	4	4¾	96	64½	90	8 15 0	16 10 0
7	167	65	64⅜	84⅜	97⅛	98⅜	19¼	5⅜	205¼	19	—	64⅜	64¾	4	4⅜	95⅞	64⅞	90	8 15 0	16 10 0
8	167	65⅛	64⅞	84⅜	97⅜	98½	19⅛	5⅜	205¼	19	—	64⅜	64¼	4	4⅜	95⅝	64	90	8 15 0	16 10 0
9	167	65⅛	64⅞	84⅜	97½	98½	19⅛	5⅜	204	—	69½	—	65	4	4½	96	65⅛	90	8 15 0	16 10
10	Sunday																			
11	167	65	64½	84¾	97⅛	98⅝	19½	5⅜	204	—	69½	—	65	4	4⅜	95⅜	65⅞	90	9 0 0	16 10 0
12	167	65⅛	64⅜	84⅝	97⅛	98⅝	19⅛	5⅜	205	—	69⅝	—	65	5	4⅜	95⅜	65¼	90	9 0 0	16 10 0
13	166	65	64⅛	84⅛	97½	98⅜	19⅛	5⅜	205¼	20	—	64⅜	—	6	4⅜	96⅛	64	90	9 0 0	16 10 0
14	167	64⅞	64½	84⅜	97⅝	98⅞	19⅜	5⅜	205½	21	—	64½	—	6	4⅜	96⅛	64	90	9 5 0	16 10 0
15	167½	65	64⅛	84⅜	97⅜	98⅝	19½	5⅜	205	20	—	64⅜	—	7	4	96	64	90	9 5 0	16 10 0
16	167	65	64⅞	84⅝	97⅞	98⅝	19⅜	5¼	203	—	—	64⅜	—	6	4¼	96⅛	65¼	90	9 5 0	16 10 0
17	Sunday																			
18	167	65	64⅝	84⅝	97⅜	98⅜	19⅜	5⅜	203¼	—	—	64⅜	—	6	4	96⅛	65⅜	90	10 10 0	16 10 0
19	167	64⅞	64⅝	84⅝	97⅜	98⅜	19⅛	5⅜	203¼	—	—	64	—	6	4	96⅜	65⅝	90	—	16 10
20	167½	65	64⅜	84⅜	97⅜	98⅜	19⅛	5⅜	203	—	68¾	—	—	6	4⅜	96⅛	64	90	—	16 10 0
21	167¼	64⅞	64⅜	84⅜	97⅛	99	19⅛	5⅜	203	—	68¾	—	—	5	3¾	96⅜	63⅝	90	—	16 10 0
22	167¼	64⅛	64⅛	84⅜	98	98⅞	19½	5⅜	203	—	68¾	—	—	4	3¾	96½	63⅝	90	—	16 10 0
23	166½	64⅜	64⅛	84½	97⅝	98⅛	19⅜	5⅜	203	21	—	63⅞	64⅝	4	3¾	96½	63⅝	90	—	16 10 0
24	Sunday																			
25	166¾	64⅝	63⅞	84⅞	97¾	98½	19⅜	5⅜	202½	22	—	63¾	64⅝	4	3¼	96¼	63¾	90	—	16 10 0
26	166¼	64⅜	63⅝	83⅜	97⅝	98⅜	19⅜	5⅜	201½	21	—	63¾	64⅜	4	4	95⅜	63½	90	—	16 10 0
27	166½	64⅛	61	83⅛	97½	98¾	19⅜	5⅜	202	22	—	64	64⅜	4	4	95¾	63¾	90	—	16 10 0

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